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Public Safety Canada

Minister's Appearance Before the Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security (SECU)

Emergencies Act

**February 22, 2022
11:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.**

Canada 

**Appearance of the Minister Before the
Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security
Tuesday, February 22, 2022
Invocation of the *Emergencies Act***

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**Appearance Before the
Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security (SECU)**

Invocation of the *Emergencies Act*

Overview Note

The Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security has invited you to appear to discuss the invocation of the *Emergencies Act*.

General Information

Date: Tuesday, February 22, 2022
Time: 11:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.
Duration: One hour
Location: Room 225-A West Block and Virtual Appearance Via Zoom

Officials

The following officials will support you during the virtual appearance:

- Rob Stewart, Deputy Minister, Public Safety Canada
- Brenda Lucki, Commissioner, RCMP
- John Ossowski, President, Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)
- Scott Harris, Vice-President, Intelligence and Enforcement Branch, CBSA
- Denis Vinette, Vice-President, Travellers Branch, CBSA

Opening Remarks

At the beginning of the meeting, the Chair will invite you to deliver opening remarks. These should last approximately five minutes and will be followed by questions from committee members.

Rounds of Questions

Questions from committee members will proceed as follows:

- Six minutes for the first questioner of each party as follows: Round 1: Conservative Party, Liberal Party, Bloc Québécois, New Democratic Party
- Second and subsequent rounds: Conservative Party, five minutes, Liberal Party, five minutes, Bloc Québécois, two and a half minutes, New Democratic Party, two and a half minutes, Conservative Party, five minutes, Liberal Party, five minutes.

Second Hour:

The following officials will be online for the second hour of the meeting to respond to additional questions by the Committee:

- Talal Dakalbab, Assistant Deputy Minister, Crime Prevention Branch, Public Safety
- Dennis Daley, Assistant Commissioner, Contract and Indigenous Policing, RCMP
- Scott Harris, Vice-President, Intelligence and Enforcement Branch, CBSA
- Denis Vinette, Vice-President, Travellers Branch, CBSA
- Richard Bilodeau, Director General, Financial Institutions Division, Financial Sector Policy Branch, Department of Finance
- Barry MacKillop, Deputy Director, Intelligence, Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada
- Official from the Department of Justice (TBC)

Speaking Notes
for
The Honourable Marco Mendicino
Minister of Public Safety

**Appearance Before the Standing Committee on
Public Safety and National Security**

Tuesday, February 22, 2022

Check Against Delivery

Word Count: 781 (5 mins)

Mr. Chair, Honourable Committee Members,

Thank you for the invitation to speak to you today about the steps we are taking to address a unique and extraordinary situation.

I truly appreciate your contributions to the thoughtful and passionate exchange we've had in this House, on the invocation of the *Emergencies Act*.

Colleagues, the unprecedented events of the past few weeks necessitate commensurate federal action.

Over the past few weeks, we have seen illegal blockades at borders and vital trade corridors, that have impacted our economy, industry, and the jobs and livelihoods of many hardworking Canadians.

This is also clearly a public order emergency.

We have seen illegal protests taking place in our cities, shutting down streets and businesses, with people feeling their sense of safety has been shattered.

It is an absolute necessity that we enact the emergency measures needed to keep Canadians safe.

And that is what we have done, to ensure we do not abandon Canadians – or our law enforcement – in this time of need.

With the passing of the *Emergencies Act*, provincial and municipal law enforcement now have the additional tools they need to manage the large-scale and rapidly evolving event we have seen.

And its invocation is helping, in many ways.

Think of the unique challenges we are seeing:

...The difficulties of removing blockades of hundreds of trucks...

...The unexpected and international use of crowd funding platforms...

...And despite our best efforts to pass new laws and regulations, how gaps are being exploited in new and unexpected ways for criminal gain.

These challenges are relieved in part by the declaration of an emergency under the *Act*.

It is indeed a measure of last resort.

But its benefits are evident in the context of recent events.

It allows for new exceptional and temporary measures to prohibit public assembly leading to a breach of the peace, and protect and secure certain designated protected places, in order to ensure the safety of people, freedom of movement of people and goods, and prevent interference with trade or critical infrastructure.

Those exceptional and temporary measures for local law enforcement help them to act swiftly to end these illegal assemblies.

It allows the RCMP to be integrated quickly into operations led by local police of jurisdiction.

Those measures are also supported by exceptional and temporary measure that prohibit people from supporting these illegal assemblies, including those who would provide tools like equipment and fuel to those participating.

It helps to clearly designate protected areas around our critical infrastructure, like international crossings, airports, power generation and hospitals.

And it prohibits bringing children near an illegal blockade.

And sadly, we have seen the images of children in the middle of illegal blockades and during police action.

As we have seen in Ottawa these last several days, the new tools available to law enforcement as a result of the *Emergencies Act* have been used to great effect, allowing police to reclaim occupied areas of the downtown core, remove trucks and other Convoy infrastructure, and move protesters out.

The invocation of the *Emergencies Act* sends a clear message to those who may decide to participate in, or support, these illegal protests:

...That interfering with critical infrastructure, or impacting the safety of the public, will bring about consequences, including potential fines and imprisonment.

A few caveats:

First, I want to assure you that the tools it allows are exceptional, time-limited, and protected by the safeguards enshrined in our *Charter*.

Second, I want to underscore that invoking the *Emergencies Act* does not give the federal government the authority to direct the police services of any jurisdiction.

Third, I want to note that any declaration under the *Emergencies Act* must be confirmed by both the House of Commons and the Senate as set out in the *Act*.

And finally, I want to be clear that these additional tools for law enforcement are there to supplement existing tools, only to be used if and when there is an operational need as determined by police.

I want to close by expressing my deepest thanks to police agencies across Canada for their dedication and action, to deal with illegal protests and blockades, and restore law and order and public safety.

Colleagues, my message to you is clear:

We will not yield in our responsibilities to Canadians in this extraordinary time – we must inspire their confidence that their safety is protected.

Invoking the *Emergencies Act* gives those on the frontlines the tools they need to do just that, and keep Canadians and our interests safe.

I want to thank you for your ongoing consideration of the measures we have taken.

And I look forward to your questions and continued debate.
Thank you.

Emergency Measures Regulations – Law Enforcement

- **Invoking the *Emergencies Act* was a difficult, but necessary decision made in the best interest of Canada and Canadians.**
- **It reflects the severity and length of these unlawful blockades – including over three weeks in Ottawa, and six days in Windsor with the blockade of the Ambassador Bridge – and reflects our collective concern about illegal occupations and non-peaceful protests across the country.**
- **The Emergency Measures Regulations invoked under the *Emergencies Act* are national in scope but apply specifically to addressing non-peaceful protests and illegal blockades. All law enforcement agencies, including the RCMP, now have additional tools to do their job, and address non-peaceful protests and illegal blockades that may breach the peace, like the ones observed in Ottawa, Windsor, Emerson, and Coutts.**
- **These measures do not remove the authorities of police of local jurisdiction.**
- **These measures are temporary and exceptional and are meant to supplement other measures that are available to law enforcement. These measures will allow law enforcement to effectively address unlawful public assemblies, prevent adults from bringing children to these areas, turn away people who wish to travel to these assemblies, and stop those who would provide support for lawful assemblies, such as diesel for illegally idling trucks that are creating a blockade.**
- **As well, I have the authority to designate new protected sites, or ‘no-go’ zones, which I will do based on operational need. There are also new powers**

to require people to provide essential goods and/or services for the removal, towing and storage of vehicles and equipment that are part of an unlawful blockade.

- The Commissioner of the RCMP has delegated these powers to key members of her team across the country, as well the OPP Commissioner who can designate OPP police officers to use these requisition powers on his behalf. These powers have been used to secure needed equipment to clear the streets in Ottawa.
- Our goal is to bring a safe end to these illegal blockades and occupations and see order restored as soon as possible to ensure the safety of Canadians and an end to the economic disruptions.

IF PRESSED ON ACTIONS TAKEN AS A RESULT OF THE ORDER:

- We all saw the vivid images of police action in Ottawa over the weekend. The measures provided for under the *Emergencies Act* have helped police to maintain the perimeter, restrict travel and ensure that they continue to restrict financial support and other assistance to protesters. Using all authorities available to law enforcement, as of February 19th there have been close to 200 arrests, 389 charges laid and a total of 76 vehicles towed.
- We do know that the *Emergencies Act* was and is still being used to bring about the peaceful conclusion of the illegal blockades, and to deter unlawful actions and encourage peaceful protests.

IF PRESSED ON WHY OTTAWA WAS NOT DESIGNATED A SECURE ZONE:

- A designation was not required in Ottawa because the assembly was already unlawful. As a result, the police were able to establish a perimeter relying on the Emergencies Measures Regulations and other existing legal authorities to secure and maintain control of the area.
- I am prepared to designate 'no go' zones – if it is needed for the police to effectively carry about their duties and maintain public safety.

IF PRESSED ON INFRINGING ON PROVINCIAL JURISDICTION:

- While these measure apply nationally, they are not meant to infringe on provincial jurisdiction over administration of justice and policing. Police of local jurisdiction remain in command of police operations and can use the measures under the *Emergencies Act* if and when needed.

IF PRESSED ON WHAT ISSUES ARE BEING ADDRESSED BY THE EMERGENCY MEASURES REGULATIONS:

- The measures contained within the Emergency Measures Regulations supplement existing authorities and provide new tools for law enforcement to address unlawful blockades.
- Police now have the ability to compel individuals and companies to provide the essential goods and services requested for the removal, towing and storage of any vehicles, equipment, structure or other object that is part of a blockade, with reasonable compensation.
- The police are also able to designate secure areas to support their operations, and refuse people travelling to illegal protest with the intention of participating.

- **Bringing a minor to participate in such an assembly is a new prohibition, as is entering Canada with the intent to participate in such an assembly.**
- **Supporting an illegal assembly is also prohibited, and police now have the authority to enforce the prohibition by, for example, turning away people who are bringing in food, blankets, shelter materials to an area of an unlawful assembly.**

Background:

Peaceful assembly is a right under the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. However, the protest activities seen across Canada related to the Freedom Convoy 2022 have exceeded the definition of peaceful assembly, resulting in illegal blockades, disruptions to people's lives and the movement of goods, and the occupation of Ottawa. This has created a critical, unique, and urgent but temporary situation that is national in scope, which cannot be effectively dealt with under existing laws of Canada. The length of time of these illegal blockades and disruptions – 21 days for Ottawa, 6 days for the blockade of the Ambassador Bridge, and 18 days for the blockage of the Coutts, Alberta border crossing – have created significant adverse effects on the Canadian economy and individual liberties of citizens, at a time when the country is recovering from the impact of the global pandemic. Illegal protests and blockades are impacting businesses, manufactures, and critical supply chains have been disrupted, hurting many Canadians, including workers who rely on these jobs. While progress has been made to shut down these illegal activities, the situation persists and remains concerning, volatile and unpredictable.

Existing Tools Available to Address Blockades and Illegal Protests

Prior to invoking the Emergencies Act on February 14, 2022, law enforcement had certain tools available to them in addressing the illegal protests and blockades. These tools included recourse pursuant to the Criminal Code as well as provincial and municipal statutes to address the traffic and noise violations. However, despite the existing tools, the situation was rapidly evolving and escalated to the point where the Ottawa police needed the assistance of the province and Canada. The new measures that were introduced have closed the gaps that prevented law enforcement from effectively addressing this public order emergency and provided them the measures needed to resolve it. These new measures build on existing tools, including strengthening the ability to impose fines or imprisonment, and allow the government to secure and protect critical infrastructure, including border crossings and airports. The new measures also provide additional resources to local law enforcement by enabling the RCMP to enforce provincial bylaws where requested.

Despite these existing tools, the situation rapidly evolved and escalated to a point where local law enforcement agencies, including for example the Ottawa Police Service, required additional assistance to address the unique situation of the illegal blockades. The new measures that were introduced through the *Emergencies Act* have provided new tools to help law enforcement effectively address this unprecedented public order emergency. These new measures are additional to existing tools, and are aimed at prohibiting non-peaceful public assembly in order to prevent the interruption of movement of people, goods, or trade. It also aims at preventing the interference with critical infrastructure, or promoting violence against a person or property. The measures strengthen the ability to impose fines or imprisonment, and to secure and protect critical infrastructure, including border crossings and airports. The new measures also provide additional resources to local law enforcement by enabling the RCMP to enforce provincial and municipal bylaws where requested.

Emergency Measures Regulations (EMR)

The goal of law enforcement is always to maintain public order and keep citizens safe. The Emergency Measures Regulations, made under subsection 19(1) of the *Emergencies Act*,

came into force on February 15, 2022 and respond to the unique challenges associated with the current unlawful blockades, which are unprecedented in their scope and nature. Measures contained within the EMR are temporary and proportionate to the situation, and are aimed at ensuring the safety of Canadians during this national emergency, including:

- Prohibiting public assemblies that may reasonably be expected to lead to a breach of the peace;
- Prohibiting the use of property to facilitate or participate in such assemblies;
- Designating and securing protected places;
- Directing persons to render essential goods and services to remove, tow and store vehicles and other items that are part of a blockade, with compensation;
- Prohibiting the use, collection, or provision of property in support of an unlawful assembly – e.g., diesel for illegally idling trucks creating a blockade.
- Authorizing or directing financial institutions to render essential services to relieve impact of blockades, including regulating and prohibiting the use of property to fund or support the blockades, and compelling banks to freeze bank accounts reasonably suspected to have contributed to the public order emergency;
- The imposition of fines, imprisonment, or both, for failure to comply with regulations made under section 19 of the *Emergencies Act* or a lawful order made under them (e.g. direction to provide essential goods and services).

The EMRs create five prohibitions:

- Participating in a public assembly that may reasonably be expected to lead to a breach of the peace, i.e. serious disruption of movement of persons, goods, serious interference with trade, interference with the functioning of critical infrastructure, acts or threats of serious violence against persons or property;
- Causing a minor to participate in or travel near such an assembly (in other words, preventing adults from bringing children to these areas);
- Entering Canada with the intent to participate in or facilitate such an assembly;
- Travelling to or within such an assembly; and
- Using, collecting, providing, making available, or inviting a person to make available – whether directly or indirectly - property to facilitate or participate in such an assembly.

The intent of these measures is to supplement federal, provincial and municipal authorities to address illegal blockades and to restore public order and the rule of law, and ensure that confidence in Canada's institutions continues. These time-limited measures will be used only where needed by local law enforcement, and do not derogate provinces jurisdiction over the administration of justice and policing.

Ability to Render Goods or Services

Due to the challenges of law enforcement across jurisdictions to procure towing and wrecking services to remove unlawful blockages, the ERM provides a new authority for the Commissioner of the RMCP and the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness or any person acting on their behalf to compel the provision of goods or services needed to remove, tow, and

store any vehicle, equipment, structure or other object that is part of a blockade. Those asked to provide services must do so promptly, and will be provided fair compensation.

The Commissioner of the RCMP has assigned this ability to appropriate RCMP members across Canada, and has also assigned the ability to the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) at their request. To date, this measure has been used, most notably in Ottawa this past weekend to remove illegal blockades in front of the Parliament Buildings and other locations.

Designation of a Protected Place

The EMRs identifies certain locations as being "designated as protected and may be secured", including critical infrastructure, Parliament Hill and the parliamentary precinct, official residences, government and defence buildings, and monuments such as the War Memorial. Further, the Minister of Public Safety may also designate additional places if required. This allows for preventative action to secure these locations to aid in law enforcement operations to address illegal assemblies and blockades. To date, law enforcement have been operating with the EMR's as they are written.

Peace Officer Authorities

Peace Officer authorities in enforcing the EMRs include:

- To secure certain designated protected places (e.g., critical infrastructure such as airports, utilities, border crossings, and government buildings); and
- Take "necessary measures" to ensure compliance with the EMRs.

Penalties under the EMRs

Contravention of the EMRs or of a lawful order by a peace officer made thereunder may be prosecuted as a summary conviction or indictable offence.

- On summary conviction, a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or both; or
- On indictment, a fine not exceeding \$5000, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or both.

The normal provisions of the Criminal Code regarding arrest and bringing of charges apply.

Annex: Overview of Key Blockades and Illegal Protest Sites

Ottawa, Ontario

Current Status: Enforcement ongoing as of February 17, 2022
Duration: 24 days and ongoing
Start Date: January 28, 2022
End Date: TBD

On February 16, after three weeks of occupation, the Ottawa Police Service (OPS) issued a warning to protesters to either leave or be arrested. On February 17, 2022, the Integrated Command Centre (ICC) comprised of RCMP, Ontario Provincial Police, OPS, and other police services commenced enforcement activities. This led to the arrest of key convoy organizers and supporters, including Chris Barber, Tamara Lich, Pat King, Daniel Bulford and Alex Vriend. On February 20, 2022, during the afternoon, Ottawa Police delivered a Trespass Notice to individuals located at Coventry Road, a staging area with extra supplies for the downtown convoy. As of the end of the day, the staging area has been cleared.

As of February 20, 2022, the Ottawa Police Service (OPS) reported over 191 arrests and 79 vehicles towed. The ICC established operational control of the NCR (core downtown and Coventry) and is in the process of disrupting the remaining protesters.

Windsor, Ontario

Current Status: Concluded
Duration: 8 days
Start Date: February 7, 2022
End Date: February 14, 2022

On February 7, 2022, the Ambassador Bridge closed in both directions due to significant protest activity, disrupting all cross-border commercial traffic vital to the North American economy. On February 11, 2022, the Superior Court Chief Justice issued a temporary injunction prohibiting individuals from establishing a blockade or impeding access to the Ambassador Bridge. Windsor Police Service provided notices to demonstrators, confirming that anyone involved must immediately cease unlawful activity or otherwise, could be facing charges. On February 12, 2022, law enforcement agencies commenced enforcing the injunction and the Bridge was completely reopened on February 14th. In total, 42 individuals were arrested and 37 vehicles were removed.

Emerson, Manitoba

Current Status: Concluded
Duration: 7 days
Start Date: February 10, 2022
End Date: February 16, 2022

On February 10, 2022, the Emerson port of entry (POE) was completely blocked by protest activity, disrupting cross border traffic between Canada and the US. Free movement of all

livestock transport, CBSA employees, emergency services vehicles and residential traffic from the town of Emerson continued. Through ongoing consultation and negotiation, the convoy organizers agreed to a “slow roll” departure mid-day on February 16, 2022. The Emerson POE was re-opened on February 16, 2022.

Coutts, Alberta

Current Status: Concluded
Duration: 17 days
Start Date: January 29, 2022
End Date: February 15, 2022

On January 30, 2022, the Coutts POE was significantly disrupted due to ongoing protest activity. This border crossing is important for ongoing trade between Canada and the US, as it is the largest POE in Alberta and the only one operating 24 hours a day.

On February 14, 2022, the RCMP arrested 11 suspects and seized firearms and ammunition. These suspects have been charged with a variety of Criminal Code offences, including mischief over \$5000 and conspiracy to commit murder. After the arrest of these key suspects, the convoy leaders reached an agreement with the RCMP recognizing that the demonstrators maintained peaceful intent and that no violence would be tolerated. As such, the border resumed operation on February 15, 2022.

Surrey, British Columbia

Current Status: Concluded
Duration: 8 days
Start Date: February 12, 2022
End Date: February 19, 2022

Since February 12, 2022, the Pacific Highway border crossing has had various disruptions resulting in intermittent border closures. For instance, on February 13, 2022, the Pacific Highway redirected traffic to other POEs, while on February 15th, the border restricted access to vehicles and pedestrians. On February 19th, the border was open in the morning and closed in the afternoon due to increased protest activity. As of February 19, 2022 at 2000 hours, the border remains open as the majority of demonstrators and vehicles have departed.

Other events

Many events were planned and have taken place across the country over the last few weeks. Some were cancelled or postponed, and others materialized without violent incidents.

Border Management

Proposed Response:

- **The CBSA is mandated to facilitate the flow of people and goods, and also has a responsibility to protect its employees and facilities.**
- **The CBSA works with police of jurisdiction to mitigate risks and threats to buildings, offices, travellers and its employees.**
- **In the period from January 2022 to present, there were sustained disruptions and threats to commercial trade, Canadians' ability to travel and the health and safety of CBSA employees.**
- **In addition to more wide spread outages and disruptions of shorter duration, four key border crossings experienced multi-day closures: Ambassador Bridge, Coutts, Emerson and Pacific Highway. These four crossings together represent over 95% of Canada's commercial volumes.**
- **The declaration of a public order emergency under the *Emergencies Act* provided authority to CBSA officers to refuse entry to foreign nationals arriving in Canada who intend to facilitate or participate in a prohibited protest. They can be denied boarding prior to departure, or at a port of entry.**

- **Because CBSA officers are not mandated to engage in law enforcement activities beyond the boarder, the *Emergencies Act* provided police of jurisdiction with tools to prevent and react to blockades of, but not at, border crossings.**

If pressed on status of blockades:

- **As of February 21, all blockades at the Canada-U.S. border have been cleared and normal operations have resumed.**

comply may result in enforcement under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, including removal from Canada, and a temporary or permanent ban on returning to Canada.

There are some limited exemptions to prohibiting entry. These are for specific classes of foreign nationals, including people registered under the *Indian Act*, and people protected under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*. BSOs already have the authority to deny entry to anyone who does not meet the requirements to enter and/or stay in Canada under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*.

Ports of entry are secure, controlled areas that must not be accessed by anyone who is not in the process of crossing the border. It is an offence to hinder the ability of a BSO while they carry out their work. Anyone who creates a risk of imminent death or serious bodily harm to another person while wilfully or recklessly contravening the *Emergencies Act* or its regulations could be fined up to \$1,000,000, imprisoned up to 3 years, or both.

The Agency monitors changes in demand at identified alternate ports of entry (POEs) and allocates resources, adjusts staffing levels and hours of service when needed at these POEs to minimize processing times and potential delays. This also allows for the safety and security of the public and employees while supporting the continuous flow of legitimate goods and people.

- In relation to the *Act*, the Government issued the *Emergency Economic Measures Order*, which allows law enforcement agencies to work more closely with Canadian financial institutions, and provides additional measures to monitor and disrupt financial activity associated with the illegal blockades.
- These measures include a requirement for financial service providers to determine whether they have in their possession or control property that belongs to a designated person participating in the blockade, and to disclose this information to the RCMP or CSIS.
- It authorizes federal, provincial, and territorial government institutions to disclose information to any Canadian financial service provider when it is satisfied that the disclosure will contribute to the application of the Order.
- This allows law enforcement agencies to share with financial service providers the identity of designated persons, which enables financial service providers to cease their dealings with designated persons.
- The Order also requires insurance companies to cancel or suspend the insurance policy for any vehicle taking part in a prohibited assembly. This sends a strong message to the owners and operators of the vehicles implicated that their vehicle should go home.
- While the situation continues to evolve, the measures contained in the Order are assisting law enforcement by disrupting the funding behind the blockades, increasing the scope of financial transaction information that may be received by FINTRAC, and making more information available to support investigations by law enforcement.

IF PRESSED ON ACTIONS TAKEN AS A RESULT OF THE ORDER:

- As of February 21, 2022, enforcement action under the *Emergency Economic Measures Order* has culminated in the freezing of 219 financial products; the disclosure of 57 entities; the addresses of 253

them with their obligations.

IF PRESSED ON THE NECESSITY OF THE ORDER:

- While police have made important progress in clearing the blockades, there remains a risk of more illegal blockade actions taking place. In places where blockades were cleared, we have already seen attempts to re-establish them.
- For example, we know that blockaders have made several attempts now to obstruct ports of entry again, including at the Ambassador Bridge in Windsor. These blockades continue to pose an ongoing threat to our economy and to our security.
- The economic measures under the Order continue to be important in disrupting the funding of the groups behind these illegal blockades, and in weakening their ability to re-form them.

IF PRESSED ON CHARTER CONCERNS OF THE ORDER:

- As we have stated previously, any steps taken by the Government under the Emergencies Act must be consistent with the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, and must be reasonable and proportional to the risks to the public health and safety of Canadians.
- The illegal blockades we have witnessed are well-funded and constitute a serious threat to national security. As such, the measures contained in the *Emergency Economic Measures Order* are reasonable and proportional to the threat posed.
- Importantly, they apply to persons engaging in prohibited activity as outlined in the *Emergency Regulations*. As such, the Order ceases to apply in respect of a person's property, transactions and account when such persons stop participating in those activities.

IF PRESSED ON WHAT ISSUES ARE BEING ADDRESSED BY THE ECONOMIC MEASURES IN THE ORDER:

are able to receive funds for illicit purposes.

- In addition, existing federal financial institutions statutes do not require financial service providers to review their business relationships and cease dealing with persons conducting illegal activities, such as the illegal blockades.
- As such, the economic measures in the Order provide crucial authorities to further bolster the Government's ability to disrupt the financing of these illegal actions.

the Order and the Regulations are intended to limit funding of illegal blockades and restore public order. This order contains the following key authorities:

Reporting Requirements for Crowdfunding Platforms

- The Order extends the scope of the reporting requirements under the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Act)* (PCMLTFA) to cover crowdfunding platforms and the payment processors they use, inclusive of all forms of transactions, including digital assets such as cryptocurrencies.
- The Order requires crowdfunding platforms and payment service providers that are in possession or control of any funds that are owned, held or controlled by or on behalf of a designated person¹ to register with and report suspicious and large value transactions of \$10,000 or more to the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC).
- Prior to the Order, crowdfunding platforms and some payment service providers were not subject to obligations under the PCMLTFA.

Temporary Cessation of Financial Services

- Canadian financial institutions can temporarily cease providing financial services if the institution suspects that a personal or corporate account is being used to further the illegal blockades, and banks or other financial service providers may immediately freeze or suspend an account without a court order. Specifically, they must cease:
 - a) dealing in any property owned, held or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a designated person or by a person acting for that designated person, or facilitating any transaction related to such a dealing;
 - b) making available any property or financial support (including virtual currency) to or for the benefit of a designated person or to a person acting for a designated person; or
 - c) providing any financial or related services to or for the benefit of any designated person
 - d) acquiring any financial or related such services from or for the benefit of any such person or entity.
- This applies to all funds, including those held in a deposit, chequing, savings, or trading account, and to cryptocurrency wallets, lending products, investment assets, and insurance policies for vehicles used in the illegal blockades.

¹ A **Designated Person** means any individual or entity that is engaged, directly or indirectly, in an activity prohibited by sections 2 to 5 of the *Emergency Measures Regulations*.

- The order provides federal, provincial, and territorial government institutions with new authority to share relevant information with banks and other financial services providers named in the Order, if the disclosing institution is satisfied that the disclosure will contribute to the application of the Order.

Some of the new temporary measures in the build on Canada's AML/ATF framework. Prior to the order, crowdfunding platforms and some payment service providers were not subject to obligations under the PCMLTFA. By broadening the scope of the PCMLTFA to now include crowdfunding platforms and the payment service providers, the Government can mitigate the risks that these platforms could be used for illicit purposes outside the reach of the PCMLTFA. It also allows for FINTRAC to receive increased financial transaction information, and makes more information available to support investigations by law enforcement.

Other authorities are intended to address gaps highlighted by the illegal blockade actions. In particular, existing federal financial institutions statutes do not include an authority to require financial service providers to review their business relationships and cease dealing with persons conducting illegal activities. The laws and regulations covering other financial services providers, such as securities dealers or funding platforms, vary by province. There is no overall authority to restrict the funds that go to support illegal assemblies. As such, the Order provides crucial authorities in these areas to further bolster the Government's ability to disrupt the financing of these illegal actions.

Any steps taken by the Government under the *Emergencies Act*, including the Order, must be consistent with the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, and must be reasonable and proportional to the risks to the public health and safety of Canadians. For instance, the measures cease to apply in respect of a person's property, transactions and account when they stop participating in an illegal assembly. In other words, financial entities will be able to resume their dealings with persons that have stopped participating in the unlawful activities. RCMP's federal Financial Crime units are also working with financial institutions, to assist them, when possible, to determine when assets can be unfrozen.

Enforcement of the Order:

As key partners in Canada's Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorist Financing (AML/ATF) Regime, FINTRAC, CSIS and the RCMP operate within well-defined mandates that give them legislative authorities to counter illicit financial activity. The authorities in the Order are intended to enhance law enforcement investigations and disruption of blockades, and make it more challenging to use crowdfund platforms to fund illegal activities.

The groups behind the blockades are well-funded, with financial support being provided through a variety of means, including through crowdfunding platforms and cryptocurrency-based platforms. To date, the Order has allowed law

- Through social media sources and open source analysis, the RCMP has identified information on how the crowdfunding campaign organizers are planning the dissemination and management of Bitcoin funds raised.
- The RCMP has shared information with currency exchangers about bitcoin addresses linked to the funding of blockades, and is also reaching out to non-traditional financial institutions, including different cryptocurrency ATM operators.
- Furthermore, numerous bank accounts belonging to designated individuals have been frozen, although verified numbers are not yet available due to the fluidity of the situation.

Under the Order, designated entities have expanded requirements to report to CSIS certain activities linked to designated persons. CSIS is engaging with its financial partners to ensure that disclosures relate to its national security mandate. Under the PCMLTFA, FINTRAC makes intelligence disclosures to CSIS when legislated thresholds are met. If a reasonable nexus to national security is determined, CSIS may use the information as part of any investigation into threats as defined under section 2 of the *Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act*.

The Emergencies Act – Background

Illegal Protests 2022

The *Emergencies Act* (the “Act”) was enacted by the federal government in 1988 as a replacement for the *War Measures Act*. Its purpose is to authorize the federal government to take special temporary measures to protect the safety of Canadians during a national emergency. It is to be used to fill any gaps in existing federal and provincial/territorial legal authorities that are needed to respond to the emergency.

Requirements for Invoking the Act

Before measures can be taken under the Act, it must be determined that the unlawful protests constitute a national emergency. The Act defines a national emergency as an urgent, temporary and critical situation that seriously endangers the lives, health or safety of Canadians and exceeds the capacity of a province or territory to deal with it, or that seriously threatens the ability of the Government of Canada to preserve the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of Canada. The situation must also not be capable of being adequately addressed under any other law of Canada. Once an emergency has been declared, the Act (s.19(1)) allows the federal Cabinet to make orders or regulations in a range of listed areas, as necessary for dealing with the emergency.

Timelines and Process

Consultations with all the provinces and territories were conducted prior to the declaration being made on Monday, February 14, 2022, and remain ongoing.

The declaration came into effect on the day it was made. However, a motion for confirmation of the declaration must be made before both houses of Parliament within seven days of its making. This motion was tabled on February 16 and its debate is taking place beginning on February 17.

In addition, following a declaration, the Governor in Council may, if deemed necessary, make specific orders and regulations to deal with the emergency, which must be tabled in both houses of Parliament within two days. Regulations were made on February 15 and tabled on February 16.

The *Act* also requires that a Parliamentary review committee, consisting of a special joint committee of both the House of Commons and the Senate, be established to review the government’s measures under the *Act* and report back to both Houses. Also, the *Act* requires the government to hold an inquiry within sixty days after the declaration of emergency expired or was revoked, and to table a report to each House of Parliament within three hundred and sixty days.

Canada Gazette

Part II



Gazette du Canada

Partie II

OTTAWA, Tuesday, February 15, 2022

OTTAWA, Le mardi 15 février 2022

Registration
SOR/2022-20 February 15, 2022

EMERGENCIES ACT

Proclamation declaring a Public Order emergency

Mary May Simon

[L.S.]

Canada

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

François Daigle
Deputy Attorney General of Canada

Great Seal of Canada

TO ALL WHOM these presents shall come or whom the same may in any way concern,

GREETING:

A Proclamation

Whereas the Governor in Council believes, on reasonable grounds, that a public order emergency exists and necessitates the taking of special temporary measures for dealing with the emergency;

Whereas the Governor in Council has, before declaring a public order emergency and in accordance with subsection 25(1) of the *Emergencies Act*, consulted the Lieutenant Governor in Council of each province, the

Enregistrement
DORS/2022-20 Le 15 février 2022

LOI SUR LES MESURES D'URGENCE

Proclamation déclarant une urgence d'ordre public

Mary May Simon

[S.L.]

Canada

ELIZABETH DEUX, par la Grâce de Dieu, REINE du Royaume-Uni, du Canada et de ses autres royaumes et territoires, Chef du Commonwealth, Défenseur de la Foi.

Le sous-procureur général du Canada,
François Daigle

Grand sceau du Canada

À TOUS CEUX à qui les présentes parviennent ou qu'elles peuvent de quelque manière concerner,

SALUT:

Proclamation

Attendu que la gouverneure en conseil croit, pour des motifs raisonnables, qu'il se produit un état d'urgence justifiant en l'occurrence des mesures extraordinaires à titre temporaire;

Attendu que la gouverneure en conseil a, conformément au paragraphe 25(1) de la *Loi sur les mesures d'urgence*, consulté le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil de chaque province, les commissaires du Yukon et des Territoires du

Commissioners of Yukon and the Northwest Territories, acting with consent of their respective Executive Councils, and the Commissioner of Nunavut;

Now Know You that We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, pursuant to subsection 17(1) of the *Emergencies Act*, do by this Our Proclamation declare that a public order emergency exists throughout Canada and necessitates the taking of special temporary measures for dealing with the emergency;

And We do specify the emergency as constituted of

- (a) the continuing blockades by both persons and motor vehicles that is occurring at various locations throughout Canada and the continuing threats to oppose measures to remove the blockades, including by force, which blockades are being carried on in conjunction with activities that are directed toward or in support of the threat or use of acts of serious violence against persons or property, including critical infrastructure, for the purpose of achieving a political or ideological objective within Canada,
- (b) the adverse effects on the Canadian economy — recovering from the impact of the pandemic known as the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) — and threats to its economic security resulting from the impacts of blockades of critical infrastructure, including trade corridors and international border crossings,
- (c) the adverse effects resulting from the impacts of the blockades on Canada's relationship with its trading partners, including the United States, that are detrimental to the interests of Canada,
- (d) the breakdown in the distribution chain and availability of essential goods, services and resources caused by the existing blockades and the risk that this breakdown will continue as blockades continue and increase in number, and
- (e) the potential for an increase in the level of unrest and violence that would further threaten the safety and security of Canadians;

And We do further specify that the special temporary measures that may be necessary for dealing with the emergency, as anticipated by the Governor in Council, are

- (a) measures to regulate or prohibit any public assembly — other than lawful advocacy, protest or dissent — that may reasonably be expected to lead to a breach of the peace, or the travel to, from or within any specified area, to regulate or prohibit the use of specified property, including goods to be used with respect to a

Nord-Ouest agissant avec l'agrément de leur conseil exécutif respectif et le commissaire du Nunavut avant de faire la déclaration de l'état d'urgence,

Sachez que, sur et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada, Nous, en vertu du paragraphe 17(1) de la *Loi sur les mesures d'urgence*, par Notre présente proclamation, déclarons qu'il se produit dans tout le pays un état d'urgence justifiant en l'occurrence des mesures extraordinaires à titre temporaire;

Sachez que Nous décrivons l'état d'urgence comme prenant la forme suivante :

- a) les blocages continus mis en place par des personnes et véhicules à différents endroits au Canada et les menaces continues proférées en opposition aux mesures visant à mettre fin aux blocages, notamment par l'utilisation de la force, lesquels blocages ont un lien avec des activités qui visent à favoriser l'usage de la violence grave ou de menaces de violence contre des personnes ou des biens, notamment les infrastructures essentielles, dans le but d'atteindre un objectif politique ou idéologique au Canada,
- b) les effets néfastes sur l'économie canadienne — qui se relève des effets de la pandémie de la maladie à coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) — et les menaces envers la sécurité économique du Canada découlant des blocages d'infrastructures essentielles, notamment les axes commerciaux et les postes frontaliers internationaux,
- c) les effets néfastes découlant des blocages sur les relations qu'entretient le Canada avec ses partenaires commerciaux, notamment les États-Unis, lesquels effets sont préjudiciables aux intérêts du Canada,
- d) la rupture des chaînes de distribution et de la mise à disposition de ressources, de services et de denrées essentiels causée par les blocages existants et le risque que cette rupture se perpétue si les blocages continuent et augmentent en nombre,
- e) le potentiel d'augmentation du niveau d'agitation et de violence qui menaceraient davantage la sécurité des Canadiens;

Sachez que Nous jugeons les mesures d'intervention ci-après nécessaires pour faire face à l'état d'urgence :

- a) des mesures pour réglementer ou interdire les assemblées publiques — autre que les activités licites de défense d'une cause, de protestation ou de manifestation d'un désaccord — dont il est raisonnable de penser qu'elles auraient pour effet de troubler la paix, ou les déplacements à destination, en provenance ou à l'intérieur d'une zone désignée, pour réglementer ou

blockade, and to designate and secure protected places, including critical infrastructure,

(b) measures to authorize or direct any person to render essential services of a type that the person is competent to provide, including services related to removal, towing and storage of any vehicle, equipment, structure or other object that is part of a blockade anywhere in Canada, to relieve the impacts of the blockades on Canada's public and economic safety, including measures to identify those essential services and the persons competent to render them and the provision of reasonable compensation in respect of services so rendered,

(c) measures to authorize or direct any person to render essential services to relieve the impacts of the blockade, including to regulate or prohibit the use of property to fund or support the blockade, to require any crowdfunding platform and payment processor to report certain transactions to the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada and to require any financial service provider to determine whether they have in their possession or control property that belongs to a person who participates in the blockade,

(d) measures to authorize the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to enforce municipal and provincial laws by means of incorporation by reference,

(e) the imposition of fines or imprisonment for contravention of any order or regulation made under section 19 of the *Emergencies Act*; and

(f) other temporary measures authorized under section 19 of the *Emergencies Act* that are not yet known.

In testimony whereof, We have caused this Our Proclamation to be published and the Great Seal of Canada to be affixed to it.

WITNESS:

Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Mary May Simon, Chancellor and Principal Companion of Our Order of Canada, Chancellor and Commander of Our Order of Military Merit, Chancellor and Commander of Our Order of Merit of the Police Forces, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

interdire l'utilisation de biens désignés, notamment les biens utilisés dans le cadre d'un blocage, et pour désigner et aménager des lieux protégés, notamment les infrastructures essentielles,

b) des mesures pour habiliter toute personne compétente à fournir des services essentiels ou lui ordonner de fournir de tels services, notamment l'enlèvement, le remorquage et l'entreposage de véhicules, d'équipement, de structures ou de tout autre objet qui font partie d'un blocage n'importe où au Canada, afin de pallier les effets des blocages sur la sécurité publique et économique du Canada, notamment des mesures pour cerner ces services essentiels et les personnes compétentes à les fournir, ainsi que le versement d'une indemnité raisonnable pour ces services,

c) des mesures pour habiliter toute personne à fournir des services essentiels ou lui ordonner de fournir de tels services afin de pallier les effets des blocages, notamment des mesures pour réglementer ou interdire l'usage de biens en vue de financer ou d'appuyer les blocages, pour exiger de toute plateforme de sociofinancement et de tout fournisseur de traitement de paiement qu'il déclare certaines opérations au Centre d'analyse des opérations et déclarations financières du Canada et pour exiger de tout fournisseur de services financiers qu'il vérifie si des biens qui sont en sa possession ou sous son contrôle appartiennent à une personne qui participe à un blocage,

d) des mesures pour habiliter la Gendarmerie royale du Canada à appliquer les lois municipales et provinciales au moyen de l'incorporation par renvoi,

e) en cas de contravention aux décrets ou règlements pris au titre de l'article 19 de la *Loi sur les mesures d'urgence*, l'imposition d'amendes ou de peines d'emprisonnement,

f) toute autre mesure d'intervention autorisée par l'article 19 de la *Loi sur les mesures d'urgence* qui est encore inconnue.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons pris et fait publier Notre présente Proclamation et y avons fait apposer le grand sceau du Canada.

TÉMOIN :

Notre très fidèle et bien-aimée Mary May Simon, chancelière et compagnon principal de Notre Ordre du Canada, chancelière et commandeur de Notre Ordre du mérite militaire, chancelière et commandeur de Notre Ordre du mérite des corps policiers, gouverneure générale et commandante en chef du Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this
fourteenth day of February in the year of Our Lord two
thousand and twenty-two and in the seventy-first year of
Our Reign.

BY COMMAND,

Simon Kennedy
Deputy Registrar General of Canada

À Notre hôtel du gouvernement, en Notre ville d'Ottawa,
ce quatorzième jour de février de l'an de grâce deux mille
vingt-deux, soixante et onzième de Notre règne.

PAR ORDRE,

Le sous-registraire général du Canada,
Simon Kennedy

Registration
SOR/2022-21 February 15, 2022

EMERGENCIES ACT

P.C. 2022-107 February 15, 2022

Whereas the Governor in Council has, by a proclamation made pursuant to subsection 17(1) of the *Emergencies Act*^a, declared that a public order emergency exists;

And whereas the Governor in Council believes on reasonable grounds, that the regulation or prohibition of public assemblies in the areas referred to in these Regulations are necessary;

Therefore, Her Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, pursuant to subsection 19(1) of the *Emergencies Act*^a, makes the annexed *Emergency Measures Regulations*.

emergency measures regulations

interpretation

1 The following definitions apply to these Regulations

Act means the *Emergencies Act* (Loi)

critical infrastructure means the following places, including any land on which they are located:

- (a) airports, aerodromes, heliports, harbours, ports, piers, lighthouses, canals, railway stations, railways, tramway lines, bus stations, bus depots and truck depots;
- (b) infrastructure for the supply of utilities such as water, gas, sanitation and telecommunications;
- (c) international and interprovincial bridges and crossings;
- (d) power generation and transmission facilities;
- (e) hospitals and locations where COVID-19 vaccines are administered;
- (f) trade corridors and international border crossings, including ports of entry, ferry terminals, customs offices, bonded warehouses, and sufferance warehouses. (*infrastructures essentielles*)

^a R.S., c. 22 (4th Supp.)

Enregistrement
DORS/2022-21 Le 15 février 2022

LOI SUR LES MESURES D'URGENCE

C.P. 2022-107 Le 15 février 2022

Attendu que la gouverneure en conseil a, par proclamation prise en vertu du paragraphe 17(1) de la *Loi sur les mesures d'urgence*^a, déclaré qu'il se produit un état d'urgence;

Attendu que la gouverneure en conseil croit, pour des motifs raisonnables, qu'il est fondé de réglementer ou d'interdire des assemblées publiques dans les endroits visés,

À ces causes, sur recommandation du ministre de la Sécurité publique et de la Protection civile et en vertu du paragraphe 19(1) de la *Loi sur les mesures d'urgence*^a, Son Excellence la Gouverneure générale en conseil prend le *Règlement sur les mesures d'urgences*, ci-après.

règlement sur les mesures d'urgences

définitions

1 Les définitions qui suivent s'appliquent au présent règlement.

agent de la paix Tout officier de police ou agent de police employé à la préservation et au maintien de la paix publique. (*peace officer*)

étranger S'entend au sens du paragraphe 2(1) de la *Loi sur l'immigration et la protection des réfugiés*. (*foreign national*)

infrastructures essentielles Les lieux ci-après, y compris le terrain sur lequel ils sont situés :

- a) les aéroports, aérodromes, héliports, havres, ports, gares maritimes, jetées, phares, canaux, gares ferroviaires et chemins de fer, terminus d'autobus et garages d'autobus ou de camions;
- b) les infrastructures servant à la fourniture de services publics tels que l'eau, le gaz, l'assainissement et les télécommunications;
- c) les ponts et les ouvrages de franchissement internationaux et interprovinciaux;
- d) les installations de production et de transmission d'énergie;

^a L.R., ch. 22 (4e suppl.)

foreign national has the same meaning as in subsection 2(1) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (*étranger*)

peace officer means a police officer, police constable, constable, or other person employed for the preservation and maintenance of the public peace (*agent de la paix*)

protected person has the same meaning as in subsection 95(2) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (*personne protégée*)

Prohibition — public assembly

2 (1) A person must not participate in a public assembly that may reasonably be expected to lead to a breach of the peace by:

- (a) the serious disruption of the movement of persons or goods or the serious interference with trade;
- (b) the interference with the functioning of critical infrastructure; or
- (c) the support of the threat or use of acts of serious violence against persons or property.

minor

(2) A person must not cause a person under the age of eighteen years to participate in an assembly referred to in subsection (1).

Prohibition — entry to Canada — foreign national

3 (1) A foreign national must not enter Canada with the intent to participate in or facilitate an assembly referred to in subsection 2(1).

exemption

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to

- (a) a person registered as an Indian under the *Indian Act*;
- (b) a person who has been recognized as a Convention refugee or a person in similar circumstances to those of a Convention refugee within the meaning of subsection 146(1) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations* who is issued a permanent resident visa under subsection 139(1) of those regulations;
- (c) a person who has been issued a temporary resident permit within the meaning of subsection 24(1) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* and who seeks to enter Canada as a protected temporary resident under subsection 151.1(2) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations*;

e) les hôpitaux et les endroits où sont administrés les vaccins contre la COVID-19;

f) les axes commerciaux et les postes frontaliers internationaux, y compris les points d'entrée, les bureaux de douanes, les entrepôts de stockage et les entrepôts d'attente. (*critical infrastructure*)

Loi La Loi sur les mesures d'urgence. (Act)

personne protégée S'entend au sens du paragraphe 95(2) de la *Loi sur l'immigration et la protection des réfugiés*. (*protected person*)

interdiction - assemblée publique

2 (1) Il est interdit de participer à une assemblée publique dont il est raisonnable de penser qu'elle aurait pour effet de troubler la paix par l'un des moyens suivants :

- a) en entravant gravement le commerce ou la circulation des personnes et des biens;
- b) en entravant le fonctionnement d'infrastructures essentielles;
- c) en favorisant l'usage de la violence grave ou de menaces de violence contre des personnes ou des biens.

mineur

(2) Il est interdit de faire participer une personne âgée de moins de dix-huit ans à une assemblée visée au paragraphe (1).

interdiction - entrée au Canada - étranger

3 (1) Il est interdit à l'étranger d'entrer au Canada avec l'intention de participer à une assemblée visée au paragraphe 2(1) ou de faciliter une telle assemblée.

exemption

(2) Le paragraphe (1) ne s'applique pas aux personnes suivantes :

- a) une personne inscrite à titre d'Indien sous le régime de la *Loi sur les Indiens*;
- b) la personne reconnue comme réfugié au sens de la Convention, ou la personne dans une situation semblable à celui-ci au sens du paragraphe 146(1) du *Règlement sur l'immigration et la protection des réfugiés*, qui est titulaire d'un visa de résident permanent délivré aux termes du paragraphe 139(1) de ce règlement;
- c) la personne qui est titulaire d'un permis de séjour temporaire au sens du paragraphe 24(1) de la *Loi sur l'immigration et la protection des réfugiés* et qui cherche à entrer au Canada à titre de résident temporaire protégé aux termes du paragraphe 151.1(2) du *Règlement sur l'immigration et la protection des réfugiés*;

(d) a person who seeks to enter Canada for the purpose of making a claim for refugee protection;

(e) a protected person;

(f) a person or any person in a class of persons whose presence in Canada, as determined by the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration or the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, is in the national interest.

Travel

4 (1) A person must not travel to or within an area where an assembly referred to in subsection 2(1) is taking place.

minor — travel near public assembly

(2) A person must not cause a person under the age of eighteen years to travel to or within 500 metres of an area where an assembly referred to in subsection 2(1) is taking place.

exemptions

(3) A person is not in contravention of subsections (1) and (2) if they are

(a) a person who, within of the assembly area, resides, works or is moving through that area for reasons other than to participate in or facilitate the assembly;

(b) a person who, within the assembly area, is acting with the permission of a peace officer or the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness;

(c) a peace officer; or

(d) an employee or agent of the government of Canada or a province who is acting in the execution of their duties.

use of property — prohibited assembly

5 A person must not, directly or indirectly, use, collect, provide make available or invite a person to provide property to facilitate or participate in any assembly referred to in subsection 2(1) or for the purpose of benefiting any person who is facilitating or participating in such an activity.

designation of protected places

6 The following places are designated as protected and may be secured:

(a) critical infrastructures;

(b) *Parliament Hill* and the *parliamentary precinct* as they are defined in section 79.51 of the *Parliament of Canada Act*;

(d) la personne qui cherche à entrer au Canada afin de faire une demande d'asile;

(e) la personne protégée;

(f) sa présence au Canada est, individuellement ou au titre de son appartenance à une catégorie de personnes, selon ce que conclut le ministre de la Citoyenneté et de l'Immigration ou le ministre de la Sécurité publique et de la Protection civile, dans l'intérêt national.

déplacements

4 (1) Il est interdit de se déplacer à destination ou à l'intérieur d'une zone où se tient une assemblée visée au paragraphe 2(1).

déplacements à proximité d'une assemblée publique - mineur

(2) Il est interdit de faire déplacer une personne âgée de moins de dix-huit ans, à destination ou à moins de 500 mètres de la zone où se tient une assemblée visée au paragraphe 2(1).

exemptions

(3) Ne contrevient pas aux paragraphes (1) et (2) :

(a) la personne qui réside, travaille ou circule dans la zone de l'assemblée, pour des motifs autres que de prendre part à l'assemblée ou la faciliter;

(b) la personne qui, relativement à la zone d'assemblée, agit avec la permission d'un agent de la paix ou du ministre de la Sécurité publique et de la Protection civile;

(c) l'agent de la paix;

(d) l'employé ou le mandataire du gouvernement du Canada ou d'une province qui agit dans l'exercice de ses fonctions.

utilisation de biens - assemblée interdite

5 Il est interdit, directement ou non, d'utiliser, de réunir, de rendre disponibles ou de fournir des biens — ou d'inviter une autre personne à le faire — pour participer à toute assemblée visée au paragraphe 2(1) ou faciliter une telle assemblée ou pour en faire bénéficier une personne qui participe à une telle assemblée ou la facilite.

désignation de lieux protégés

6 Les lieux suivants sont protégés et peuvent être aménagés :

(a) les infrastructures essentielles;

(b) la *cité parlementaire* et la *Colline parlementaire* au sens de l'article 79.51 de la *Loi sur le Parlement du Canada*;

(c) official residences;

(d) government buildings and defence buildings

(e) any property that is a building, structure or part thereof that primarily serves as a monument to honour persons who were killed or died as a consequence of a war, including a war memorial or cenotaph, or an object associated with honouring or remembering those persons that is located in or on the grounds of such a building or structure, or a cemetery;

(f) any other place as designated by the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness.

direction to render essential goods and services

7 (1) Any person must make available and render the essential goods and services requested by the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or a person acting on their behalf for the removal, towing and storage of any vehicle, equipment, structure or other object that is part of a blockade.

method of request

(2) Any request made under subsection (1) may be made in writing or given verbally by a person acting on their behalf.

verbal request

(3) Any verbal request must be confirmed in writing as soon as possible.

Period of request

8 A person who, in accordance with these Regulations, is subject to a request under section 7 to render essential goods and services must comply immediately with that request until the earlier of any of the following:

(a) the day referred to in the request;

(b) the day on which the declaration of the public order emergency expires or is revoked; or

(c) the day on which these Regulations are repealed.

Compensation for essential goods and services

9 (1) Her Majesty in right of Canada is to provide reasonable compensation to a person for any goods or services that they have rendered at their request under section 7, which amount must be equal to the current market price for those goods or services of that same type, in the area in which the goods or services are rendered.

(c) les résidences officielles;

(d) les immeubles gouvernementaux et les immeubles de la défense;

(e) tout ou partie d'un bâtiment ou d'une structure servant principalement de monument érigé en l'honneur des personnes tuées ou décédées en raison d'une guerre — notamment un monument commémoratif de guerre ou un cénotaphe —, d'un objet servant à honorer ces personnes ou à en rappeler le souvenir et se trouvant dans un tel bâtiment ou une telle structure ou sur le terrain où ceux-ci sont situés, ou d'un cimetière;

(f) tout autre lieu désigné par le ministre de la Sécurité publique et de la Protection civile.

Ordre de fournir des biens et services essentiels

7 (1) Toute personne doit rendre disponibles et fournir les biens et services essentiels demandés par le ministre de la Sécurité publique et de la Protection civile, du commissaire de la Gendarmerie royale du Canada, ou la personne agissant en leur nom pour l'enlèvement, le remorquage et l'entreposage de véhicules, d'équipement, des structures ou de tout autre objet qui composent un blocage.

modalités

(2) La demande faite au titre du paragraphe (1) peut être faite par écrit ou communiquée verbalement ou la personne agissant en son nom.

demande verbale

(3) La demande verbale est confirmée par écrit dès que possible.

Période de validité

8 Quiconque fait l'objet d'une demande au titre de l'article 7 pour la fourniture de biens et de services essentiels est tenu de s'y conformer dans les plus brefs délais jusqu'à la première des dates suivantes :

(a) la date indiqué à la demande;

(b) la date de l'abrogation ou la cessation d'effet de la déclaration d'état d'urgence;

(c) la date de l'abrogation du présent règlement.

indemnisation pour les biens et services essentiels

9 (1) Sa Majesté du chef du Canada accorde une indemnité raisonnable à la personne pour les biens fournis et les services rendus à sa demande aux termes de l'article 7 dont le montant équivaut au taux courant du marché pour les biens et services de même type, dans la région où les biens ont été fournis ou où les services ont été rendus.

Compensation

(2) Any person who suffers loss, injury or damage as a result of anything done or purported to be done under these Regulations may make an application for compensation in accordance with Part V of the *Emergencies Act* and any regulations made under that Part, as the case may be.

Compliance — peace officer

10 (1) In the case of a failure to comply with these Regulations, any peace officer may take the necessary measures to ensure the compliance with these Regulations and with any provincial or municipal laws and allow for the prosecution for that failure to comply.

Contravention of regulations

(2) In the case of a failure to comply with these Regulations, any peace officer may take the necessary measures to ensure the compliance and allow for the prosecution for that failure to comply

(a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both; or

(b) on indictment, to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both.

Coming into force

11 This Order comes into force on the day on which it is registered.

indemnisation

(2) Toute personne qui subit des dommages corporels ou matériels entraînés par des actes accomplis, ou censés l'avoir été, en application du présent règlement peut, à cet égard, présenter une demande d'indemnisation conformément à la partie V de la *Loi sur les mesures d'urgence* et à ses règlements d'application, le cas échéant.

Application des lois

10 (1) En cas de contravention au présent règlement, tout agent de la paix peut prendre les mesures nécessaires pour faire observer le présent règlement ou toutes lois provinciales ou municipales et permettre l'engagement de poursuites pour cette contravention.

Pénalités

(2) Quiconque contrevient au présent règlement est coupable d'une infraction passible, sur déclaration de culpabilité :

a) par procédure sommaire, d'une amende maximale de 500 \$ et d'un d'emprisonnement maximal de six mois, ou de l'une de ces peines;

b) par mise en accusation, d'une amende maximale de 5 000 \$ et d'un emprisonnement maximal de cinq ans, ou de l'une de ces peines.

entrée en vigueur

11 Le présent règlement entre en vigueur à la date de son enregistrement.

Registration
SOR/2022-22 February 15, 2022

EMERGENCIES ACT

P.C. 2022-108 February 15, 2022

Whereas the Governor in Council has, by a proclamation made pursuant to subsection 17(1) of the *Emergencies Act*, declared that a public order emergency exists;

And whereas the Governor in Council has reasonable grounds to believe that the measures with respect to property referred to in this Order are necessary;

Therefore, Her Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, pursuant to subsection 19(1) of the *Emergencies Act*, makes the annexed *Emergency Economic Measures Order*.

emergency economic measures Order

definitions

1 The following definitions apply to this Order:

designated person means any individual or entity that is engaged, directly or indirectly, in an activity prohibited by sections 2 to 5 of the *Emergency Measures Regulations*. (*personne désignée*)

entity includes a corporation, trust, partnership, fund, unincorporated association or organization or foreign state. (*entité*)

duty to cease dealings

2 (1) Any entity set out in section 3 must, upon the coming into force of this Order, cease

(a) dealing in any property, wherever situated, that is owned, held or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a designated person or by a person acting on behalf of or at the direction of that designated person;

(b) facilitating any transaction related to a dealing referred to in paragraph (a);

(c) making available any property, including funds or virtual currency, to or for the benefit of a designated person or to a person acting on behalf of or at the direction of a designated person; or

Enregistrement
DORS/2022-22 Le 15 février 2022

LOI SUR LES MESURES D'URGENCE

C.P. 2022-108 Le 15 février 2022

Attendu que la gouverneure en conseil a, par proclamation prise en vertu du paragraphe 17(1) de la *Loi sur les mesures d'urgence*, déclaré qu'il existe un état d'urgence;

Attendu que la gouverneure en conseil a des motifs raisonnables de croire que les mesures relatives aux biens prévues dans le présent décret sont fondées,

À ces causes, sur recommandation du ministre de la Sécurité publique et de la Protection civile et en vertu du paragraphe 19(1) de la *Loi sur les mesures d'urgence*, Son Excellence la Gouverneure générale en conseil prend le *Décret sur les mesures économiques d'urgence*, ci-après.

décret sur les mesures économiques d'urgence

définitions

1 Les définitions qui suivent s'appliquent au présent décret :

entité S'entend notamment d'une personne morale, d'une fiducie, d'une société de personne, d'un fonds, d'une organisation ou d'une association dotée de la personnalité morale ou d'un État étranger. (*entity*)

personne désignée Toute personne physique ou entité qui participe, même indirectement, à l'une ou l'autre des activités interdites au titre des articles 2 à 5 du *Règlement sur les mesures d'urgence*. (*designated person*)

Obligations de cesser les opérations

2 (1) Dès l'entrée en vigueur du présent décret, les entités visées à l'article 3 doivent cesser :

a) toute opération portant sur un bien, où qu'il se trouve, appartenant à une personne désignée ou détenu ou contrôlé par elle ou pour son compte ou suivant ses instructions;

b) toute transaction liée à une opération visée à l'alinéa a) ou d'en faciliter la conclusion;

c) de rendre disponible des biens — notamment des fonds ou de la monnaie virtuelle — à une personne désignée ou à une personne agissant pour son compte

(d) providing any financial or related services to or for the benefit of any designated person or acquire any such services from or for the benefit of any such person or entity.

insurance policy

(2) Paragraph 2(1)(d) does not apply in respect of any insurance policy which was valid prior to the coming in force of this Order other than an insurance policy for any vehicle being used in a public assembly referred to in subsection 2(1) of the *Emergency Measures Regulations*.

duty to determine

3 The following entities must determine on a continuing basis whether they are in possession or control of property that is owned, held or controlled by or on behalf of a designated person:

(a) *authorized foreign banks*, as defined in section 2 of the *Bank Act*, in respect of their business in Canada, and banks regulated by that Act;

(b) cooperative credit societies, savings and credit unions and caisses populaires regulated by a provincial Act and associations regulated by the *Cooperative Credit Associations Act*;

(c) *foreign companies*, as defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Insurance Companies Act*, in respect of their insurance business in Canada;

(d) *companies, provincial companies and societies*, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Insurance Companies Act*;

(e) fraternal benefit societies regulated by a provincial Act in respect of their insurance activities and insurance companies and other entities regulated by a provincial Act that are engaged in the business of insuring risks;

(f) companies regulated by the *Trust and Loan Companies Act*;

(g) trust companies regulated by a provincial Act;

(h) loan companies regulated by a provincial Act;

(i) entities that engage in any activity described in paragraphs 5(h) and (h.1) of the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act*;

(j) entities authorized under provincial legislation to engage in the business of dealing in securities or to provide portfolio management or investment counselling services;

ou suivant ses instructions, ou au profit de l'une ou l'autre de ces personnes;

d) de fournir des services financiers ou connexes à une personne désignée ou à son profit ou acquérir de tels services auprès d'elle ou à son profit.

Police d'assurance

(2) Toutefois, l'alinéa 2(1)d) ne s'applique pas à l'égard d'une police d'assurance effective — au moment de l'entrée en vigueur du présent décret — portant sur un véhicule autre que celui utilisé lors d'une assemblée publique visée au paragraphe 2(1) du *Règlement sur les mesures d'urgence*.

vérification

3 Il incombe aux entités mentionnées ci-après de vérifier de façon continue si des biens qui sont en leur possession ou sous leur contrôle appartiennent à une personne désignée ou sont détenus ou contrôlés par elle ou pour son compte :

a) les banques étrangères autorisées, au sens de l'article 2 de la *Loi sur les banques*, dans le cadre de leurs activités au Canada, et les banques régies par cette loi;

b) les coopératives de crédit, caisses d'épargne et de crédit et caisses populaires régies par une loi provinciale et les associations régies par la *Loi sur les associations coopératives de crédit*;

c) les sociétés étrangères, au sens du paragraphe 2(1) de la *Loi sur les sociétés d'assurances*, dans le cadre de leurs activités d'assurance au Canada;

d) les sociétés, les sociétés de secours et les sociétés provinciales, au sens du paragraphe 2(1) de la *Loi sur les sociétés d'assurances*;

e) les sociétés de secours mutuel régies par une loi provinciale, dans le cadre de leurs activités d'assurance, et les sociétés d'assurances et autres entités régies par une loi provinciale qui exercent le commerce de l'assurance;

f) les sociétés régies par la *Loi sur les sociétés de fiducie et de prêt*;

g) les sociétés de fiducie régies par une loi provinciale;

h) les sociétés de prêt régies par une loi provinciale;

i) les entités qui se livrent à une activité visée aux alinéas 5h) et h.1) de la *Loi sur le recyclage des produits de la criminalité et le financement des activités terroristes*;

(k) entities that provide a platform to raise funds or virtual currency through donations; and

(l) entities that perform any of the following payment functions:

(i) the provision or maintenance of an account that, in relation to an electronic funds transfer, is held on behalf of one or more end users,

(ii) the holding of funds on behalf of an end user until they are withdrawn by the end user or transferred to another individual or entity,

(iii) the initiation of an electronic funds transfer at the request of an end user,

(iv) the authorization of an electronic funds transfer or the transmission, reception or facilitation of an instruction in relation to an electronic funds transfer, or

(v) the provision of clearing or settlement services.

registration requirement — FiNTrAC

4 (1) The entities referred to in paragraphs 3(k) and (l) must register with the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada established by section 41 of the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act* if they are in possession or control of property that is owned, held or controlled by or on behalf of a designated person.

reporting obligation — suspicious transactions

(2) Those entities must also report to the Centre every financial transaction that occurs or that is attempted in the course of their activities and in respect of which there are reasonable grounds to suspect that

(a) the transaction is related to the commission or the attempted commission of a money laundering offence by a designated person; or

(b) the transaction is related to the commission or the attempted commission of a terrorist activity financing offence by a designated person.

reporting obligation — other transactions

(3) Those entities must also report to the Centre the transactions and information set out in subsections 30(1)

j) les entités autorisées en vertu de la législation provinciale à se livrer au commerce des valeurs mobilières ou à fournir des services de gestion de portefeuille ou des conseils en placement;

k) les plateformes collaboratives et celles de monnaie virtuelle qui sollicitent des dons;

l) toute entité qui exécute l'une ou l'autre de fonctions suivantes :

(i) la fourniture ou la tenue d'un compte détenu au nom d'un ou de plusieurs utilisateurs finaux en vue d'un transfert électronique de fonds,

(ii) la détention de fonds au nom d'un utilisateur final jusqu'à ce qu'ils soient retirés par celui-ci ou transférés à une personne physique ou à une entité,

(iii) l'initiation d'un transfert électronique de fonds à la demande d'un utilisateur final,

(iv) l'autorisation de transfert électronique de fonds ou la transmission, la réception ou la facilitation d'une instruction en vue d'un transfert électronique de fonds,

(v) la prestation de services de compensation ou de règlement.

inscription obligatoire — Centre

4 (1) Les entités visées aux alinéas 3k) et l) doivent s'inscrire auprès du Centre d'analyse des opérations et déclarations financières du Canada constitué par l'article 41 de la *Loi sur le recyclage des produits de la criminalité et le financement des activités terroristes* s'ils ont en leur possession un bien appartenant à une personne désignée ou détenu ou contrôlé par elle ou pour son compte ou suivant ses instructions.

Opérations douteuses

(2) Elles doivent également déclarer au Centre toute opération financière effectuée ou tentée dans le cours de ses activités et à l'égard de laquelle il y a des motifs raisonnables de soupçonner qu'elle est liée à la perpétration — réelle ou tentée — par à une personne désignée :

a) soit d'une infraction de recyclage des produits de la criminalité;

b) soit d'une infraction de financement des activités terroristes.

Autres opérations

(3) Elles doivent également déclarer au Centre les opérations visées aux paragraphes 30(1) ou 33(1) du *Règlement*

and 33(1) of the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Regulations*.

duty to disclose — rCmP or Csis

5 Every entity set out in section 3 must disclose without delay to the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or to the Director of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service

(a) the existence of property in their possession or control that they have reason to believe is owned, held or controlled by or on behalf of a designated person; and

(b) any information about a transaction or proposed transaction in respect of property referred to in paragraph (a).

disclosure of information

6 A Government of Canada, provincial or territorial institution may disclose information to any entity set out in section 3, if the disclosing institution is satisfied that the disclosure will contribute to the application of this Order.

immunity

7 No proceedings under the *Emergencies Act* and no civil proceedings lie against an entity for complying with this Order.

Coming into force

8 This Order comes into force on the day on which it is registered.

sur le recyclage des produits de la criminalité et le financement des activités terroristes.

Obligation de communication à la GrC et au sCrC

5 Toute entité visée à l'article 3 est tenue de communiquer, sans délai, au commissaire de la Gendarmerie royale du Canada ou au directeur du Service canadien du renseignement de sécurité :

a) le fait qu'elle croit que des biens qui sont en sa possession ou sous son contrôle appartiennent à une personne désignée ou sont détenus ou contrôlés par elle ou pour son compte;

b) tout renseignement portant sur une transaction, réelle ou projetée, mettant en cause des biens visés à l'alinéa a).

Communication

6 Toute institution fédérale, provinciale ou territoriale peut communiquer des renseignements au responsable d'une entité visée à l'article 3, si elle est convaincue que les renseignements aideront à l'application du présent décret.

immunité

7 Aucune poursuite en vertu de la *Loi sur les mesures d'urgence* ni aucune procédure civile ne peuvent être intentées contre une entité qui se conforme au présent décret.

entrée en vigueur

8 Le présent décret entre en vigueur à la date de son enregistrement.

February 14, 2022 Declaration of Public Order Emergency
Explanation pursuant to subsection 58(1) of the *Emergencies Act*

Declaration of Public Order Emergency

On February 14, 2022, the Governor in Council directed that a proclamation be issued pursuant to subsection 17(1) of the *Emergencies Act* declaring that a public order emergency exists throughout Canada that necessitates the taking of special temporary measures for dealing with the emergency.

In order to declare a public order emergency, the *Emergencies Act* requires that there be an emergency that arises from threats to the security of Canada that are so serious as to be a national emergency. Threats to the security of Canada include the threat or use of acts of serious violence against persons or property for the purpose of achieving a political or ideological objective. A national emergency is an urgent, temporary and critical situation that seriously endangers the health and safety of Canadians that cannot be effectively dealt with by the provinces or territories, or that seriously threatens the ability of the Government of Canada to preserve the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of Canada. It must be a situation that cannot be effectively dealt with by any other law of Canada. Any measures taken under the *Act* must be exercised in accordance with the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and should be carefully tailored to limit any impact on *Charter* rights to what is reasonable and proportionate in the circumstances.

The *Proclamation Declaring a Public Order Emergency* made on February 14, 2022 specified that the public order emergency is constituted of:

- (i) the continuing blockades by both persons and motor vehicles that is occurring at various locations throughout Canada and the continuing threats to oppose measures to remove the blockades, including by force, which blockades are being carried on in conjunction with activities that are directed toward or in support of the threat or use of acts of serious violence against persons or property, including critical infrastructure, for the purpose of achieving a political or ideological objective within Canada,
- (ii) the adverse effects on the Canadian economy — recovering from the impact of the pandemic known as the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) — and threats to its economic security resulting from the impacts of blockades of critical infrastructure, including trade corridors and international border crossings,
- (iii) the adverse effects resulting from the impacts of the blockades on Canada's relationship with its trading partners, including the United States (U.S.), that are detrimental to the interests of Canada,

(iv) the breakdown in the distribution chain and availability of essential goods, services and resources caused by the existing blockades and the risk that this breakdown will continue as blockades continue and increase in number, and

(v) the potential for an increase in the level of unrest and violence that would further threaten the safety and security of Canadians.

The proclamation specifies six types of temporary measures that may be necessary to deal with the public order emergency:

(i) measures to regulate or prohibit any public assembly — other than lawful advocacy, protest or dissent — that may reasonably be expected to lead to a breach of the peace, or the travel to, from or within any specified area, to regulate or prohibit the use of specified property, including goods to be used with respect to a blockade, and to designate and secure protected places, including critical infrastructure,

(ii) measures to authorize or direct any person to render essential services of a type that the person is competent to provide, including services related to removal, towing and storage of any vehicle, equipment, structure or other object that is part of a blockade anywhere in Canada, to relieve the impacts of the blockades on Canada's public and economic safety, including measures to identify those essential services and the persons competent to render them and to provide reasonable compensation in respect of services so rendered,

(iii) measures to authorize or direct any person to render essential services to relieve the impacts of the blockade, including measures to regulate or prohibit the use of property to fund or support the blockade, to require any crowdfunding platform and payment processor to report certain transactions to the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada and to require any financial service provider to determine whether they have in their possession or control property that belongs to a person who participates in the blockade,

(iv) measures to authorize the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) to enforce municipal and provincial laws by means of incorporation by reference,

(v) the imposition of fines or imprisonment for contravention of any order or regulation made under section 19 of the *Emergencies Act*; and

(vi) other temporary measures authorized under section 19 of the *Emergencies Act* that are not yet known.

These measures have been implemented by the *Emergency Measures Regulations* and the *Emergency Economic Measures Order*.

Section 58(1) of the *Emergencies Act* requires that a motion for confirmation of a declaration of emergency, signed by a Minister of the Crown, together with an explanation of the reasons for

issuing the declaration and a report on any consultation with the lieutenant governors in council of the provinces with respect to the declaration, be laid before each House of Parliament within seven sitting days after the declaration is issued.

Background leading to the declaration of emergency

The “Freedom Convoy 2022” was the first manifestation of this growing movement centered on anti-government sentiments related to the public health response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Trucker convoys began their journey from various points in the country, and the movement arrived in Ottawa on Friday, January 28, 2022. Since then, the movement has only continued to gain momentum across the country, with significant increase in numbers in Ottawa as well as protests and blockades spreading in different locations, including strategic ports of entry (e.g., Ambassador Bridge, Ontario; Coutts, Alberta; and Emerson, Manitoba).

Participants of these activities have adopted a number of tactics that are threatening, causing fear, disrupting the peace, impacting the Canadian economy, and feeding a general sense of public unrest – either in favour or against the movement. This has included harassing and berating citizens and members of the media, slow roll activity, slowing down traffic and creating traffic jams, in particular near ports of entry, as well as reports of protesters bringing children to protest sites to limit the level and types of law enforcement intervention. The movement has moved beyond a peaceful protest, and there is significant evidence of illegal activity underway. Regular citizens, municipalities and the province of Ontario have all participated in court proceedings seeking injunctive relief to manage the threats and impacts caused by the convoy’s activities, and a proposed class-action has been filed on behalf of residents of Ottawa.

Anecdotal reports of donations from outside Canada to support the protesters were given credence when, on February 13, 2022, hackers of the crowdfunding website, GiveSendGo.com, released hacked data that revealed information about donors and the amount of donations directed to the protesters. According to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation’s February 14, 2022 analysis of the data, 55.7% of the 92,844 donations made public were made by donors in the U.S., compared to 39% of donors located in Canada. The remaining donors were in other countries, with the U.K. being the most common. The amount donated by U.S. donors totaled \$3.6 million (USD). Many of the donations were made anonymously.

Requests for Assistance and Consultations

The federal government has been in contact with its provincial counterparts throughout this situation. Some requests for federal support to deal with the blockades were from:

- the City of Ottawa for policing services;
- the Province of Ontario with respect to the Ambassador Bridge in Windsor, Ontario; and

- the Province of Alberta with respect to tow truck capacity at the Coutts port of entry.

For further details on the consultations, please see the Report to the Houses of Parliament: *Emergencies Act Consultations*.

Emergency Measures Taken by Ontario and other provinces

On February 11, 2022, the Province of Ontario declared a province-wide state of emergency under its *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*, in response to the interference with transportation and other critical infrastructure throughout the province, which is preventing the movement of people and delivery of essential goods.

Measures that have since been implemented under these emergency measures include: fines and possible imprisonment for protesters refusing to leave, with penalties of \$100,000 and up to one year of imprisonment for non-compliance.

On February 12, 2022, the Ontario Government also enacted legislation under the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*, (Ontario Regulation 71/22) making it illegal and punishable to block and impede the movement of goods, people and services along critical infrastructure. New Brunswick has announced that it will update its *Emergency Act* to prohibit stopping or parking a vehicle or otherwise contributing to the interruption of the normal flow of vehicle traffic on any road or highway. Nova Scotia similarly issued a directive under its *Emergency Management Act* prohibiting protests from blockading a highway near the Nova Scotia-New Brunswick border.

No other province has signaled its intent to take similar steps.

As detailed in the Reasons below, the convoy activities have led to an emergency that arises from threats to the security of Canada and that is so serious as to be a national emergency.

Reasons for Public Order Emergency

The situation across the country remains concerning, volatile and unpredictable. The decision to issue the declaration was informed by an assessment of the overall, national situation and robust discussions at three meetings of the Incident Response Group on February 10, 12 and 13, 2022.

The intent of these measures is to supplement provincial and territorial authorities to address the blockades and occupation and to restore public order, the rule of law and confidence in Canada's institutions. These time-limited measures will be used only where needed depending on the nature of the threat and its evolution and would not displace or replace provincial and territorial authorities, nor would they derogate provinces and territories' authority to direct their police

forces. The convoy activities and their impact constituting the reasons for the emergency as set out in the *Proclamation Declaring a Public Order Emergency* are detailed below:

- i. **the continuing blockades by both persons and motor vehicles that is occurring at various locations throughout Canada and the continuing threats to oppose measures to remove the blockades, including by force, which blockades are being carried on in conjunction with activities that are directed toward or in support of the threat or use of acts of serious violence against persons or property, including critical infrastructure, for the purpose of achieving a political or ideological objective within Canada;**

The protests have become a rallying point for anti-government and anti-authority, anti-vaccination, conspiracy theory and white supremacist groups throughout Canada and other Western countries. The protesters have varying ideological grievances, with demands ranging from an end to all public health restrictions to the overthrow of the elected government. As one example, protest organizers have suggested forming a coalition government with opposition parties and the involvement of Governor General Mary Simon. This suggestion appears to be an evolution of a previous proposal from a widely circulated “memorandum of understanding” from a group called “Canada Unity” that is taking part in the convoy. The “memorandum of understanding” proposed that the Senate and Governor General could agree to join them in forming a committee to order the revocation of COVID-19 restrictions and vaccine mandates.

Tactics adopted by protesters in support of these aims include slow roll activity, slowing down traffic and creating traffic jams, in particular near ports of entry, as well as reports of protesters bringing children to protest sites to limit the level and types of law enforcement intervention. The intent of the protestors at ports of entry was to impede the importation and exportation of goods across the Canada-U.S. border in order to achieve a change in the Government of Canada’s COVID health measures in addition to other government policies.

Trucks and personal vehicles in the National Capital Region continue to disrupt daily life in Ottawa and have caused retail and other businesses to shutter. Local tow truck drivers have refused to work with governments to remove trucks in the blockade. The Chief of the Ottawa Police Service resigned on February 15, 2022 in response to criticism of the police’s response to the protests.

Convoy supporters formerly employed in law enforcement and the military have appeared alongside organizers and may be providing them with logistical and security advice, which may pose operational challenges for law enforcement should policing techniques and tactics be revealed to convoy participants. There is evidence of coordination between the various convoys and blockades.

Violent incidents and threats of violence and arrests related to the protests have been reported across Canada. The RCMP's recent seizure of a cache of firearms with a large quantity of ammunition in Coutts, Alberta, indicated that there are elements within the protests that have intentions to engage in violence. Ideologically motivated violent extremism adherents may feel empowered by the level of disorder resulting from the protests. Violent online rhetoric, increased threats against public officials and the physical presence of ideological extremists at protests also indicate that there is a risk of serious violence and the potential for lone actor attackers to conduct terrorism attacks.

To help manage these blockades and their significant adverse impacts, the *Emergency Measures Regulations* prohibit certain types of public assemblies ("prohibited assemblies") that may reasonably be expected to lead to a breach of the peace by: (i) the serious disruption of the movement of persons or goods or the serious interference with trade; (ii) interference with the functioning of critical infrastructure; or (iii) the support the threat or use of acts of serious violence against persons or property. They also prohibit individuals from (i) participating or causing minors to participate in prohibited assemblies; (ii) travelling to or within an area where prohibited assemblies are taking place, or causing minors to travel to or within 500 metres of a prohibited assembly, subject to certain exceptions; and (iii) directly or indirectly using, collecting, providing, making available or soliciting property to facilitate or participate in a prohibited assembly or to benefit any person who is facilitating or participating in a prohibited assembly. Foreign nationals are also prohibited from entering Canada with the intent to participate or facilitate a prohibited public assembly, subject to certain exceptions.

The *Emergency Management Regulations* also designate certain places as protected and provide that they may be secured, including Parliament Hill and the parliamentary precinct, critical infrastructures, official residences, government and defence buildings, and war memorials.

ii. the adverse effects on the Canadian economy — recovering from the impact of the pandemic known as the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) — and threats to its economic security resulting from the impacts of blockades of critical infrastructure, including trade corridors and international border crossings

Trade and transportation within Canada and between Canada and the U.S. is highly integrated. Border crossing, railway lines, airports and ports of entry are integrated and are adversely affected where one or more of the components is blockaded or prevented from operating under normal capacity.

Trade between Canada and the U.S. is crucial to the economy and the lives and welfare of all Canadians. Approximately 75% of Canadian exports go to the U.S., generating approximately \$2 billion in imports/exports per day and \$774 billion in total trade between the two countries in 2021.

Blockades and protests at numerous points along the Canada–U.S. border have already had a severe impact on Canada’s economy. Protests at the major ports of entry at the Ambassador Bridge in Windsor, Ontario; Emerson, Manitoba; Coutts Alberta; and, Pacific Highway in British Columbia, each of which is critical to the international movement of people and goods, required the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) to suspend services.

An essential trading corridor, the Ambassador Bridge is Canada’s busiest crossing, handling over \$140 billion in merchandise trade in 2021. It accounted for 26% of the country’s exports moved by road in 2021 (\$63 billion out of \$242 billion) and 33% of the country’s imports (\$80 billion out of \$240 billion). Since the blockades began at the Ambassador Bridge, over \$390 million in trade each day with Canada’s most important trading partner, the U.S., has been affected, resulting in the loss of employee wages, reduced automotive processing capacity and overall production loss in an industry already hampered by the supply shortage of critical electronic components. This bridge supports 30% of all trade by road between Canada and the U.S. The blockades in Coutts, Alberta, and Emerson, Manitoba, have affected approximately \$48 million and \$73 million in trade each day, respectively. These recent events targeting Canada’s high volume commercial ports of entry have irreparably harmed the confidence that our trading partners have in Canada’s ability to effectively contribute to the global economy and will result in manufacturers reassessing their manufacturing investments in Canada, impacting the health and welfare of thousands of Canadians.

In addition, throughout the week leading up to February 14, 2022, there were 12 additional protests that directly impacted port of entry operations. At two locations, Pacific Highway and Fort Erie, protestors had breached the confines of the CBSA plaza resulting in CBSA officers locking down the office to prevent additional protestors from gaining entry.

More specifically, disruptions at strategic ports of entry in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario prior to the declaration of the emergency included:

- Ambassador Bridge, Windsor, Ontario: The busiest crossing along the Canada-U.S. border had been blocked since February 7, 2022. After an injunction was issued on February 11, 2022, law enforcement started to disperse protesters. On February 13, 2022, police enforcement action continued with reports of arrests being made and vehicles towed. As of the evening of February 13, 2022, the Ambassador Bridge has been fully reopened, and no delays at the border crossing are being reported, but efforts continue to ensure that the bridge remains open.

- Sarnia, Ontario: On February 8, 2022, two large groups of protestors conducted a blockade of the provincial highway leading to and from the Sarnia Blue Water Bridge. This port of entry is Canada's second busiest border crossing with imports and exports serving the oil and gas, perishable foods, livestock and automotive sectors. The protest resulted in the suspension of all outbound movement of commercial and traveller vehicles to the U.S. along with reduced inbound capacity for incoming conveyances. The Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) were able to restore order to the immediate area of the port of entry after ten hours of border disruption. On February 9, 2022, members of one of the protest groups established a highway blockade approximately 30 kilometres east of Sarnia on the provincial highway, resulting in the diversion of international traffic to emergency detour routes to gain access to the border. This activity continued until February 14, 2022 when access to the portion of the highway was restored.
- Fort Erie, Ontario: On February 12, 2022, a large protest targeted the CBSA Peace Bridge port of entry at Fort Erie, Ontario. This port of entry is Canada's third busiest land border crossing responsible for millions of dollars in international trade each day of perishable goods, manufacturing components and courier shipments of personal and business goods being imported and exported. The protest disrupted inbound traffic for a portion of the day on February 12, 2022 and resulted in the blockade of outbound traffic until February 14, 2022 when the OPP and Niagara Regional Police were able to restore security of the trade corridor linking the provincial highway to the border crossing.
- Emerson, Manitoba: As of February 13, 2022, vehicles of the blockade remain north of the port of entry. Some local traveller traffic was able to enter Canada, however commercial shipments are unable to use the highway North of Emerson resulting in disruptions to live animal, perishable and manufactured goods shipments into Canada and exports to the U.S. The protesters have allowed some live animal shipments to proceed through the blockade for export to the U.S.
- Coutts, Alberta: The blockade began on January 29, 2022, resulting in the disruption of Canada and U.S. border traffic. This port of entry is a critical commercial border point for the movement of live animals, oil and gas, perishable and manufactured goods destined for Alberta and western Saskatchewan. As of February 14, 2022, the RCMP, who is the police of jurisdiction pursuant to the provincial Police Service Agreement, have arrested 11 individuals and seized a cache of weapons and ammunition. Four of these individuals were charged with conspiracy to commit murder, in addition to other offences. The RCMP restored access to the provincial highway North of Coutts on February 15, 2022 and border services were fully restored, but efforts continue to ensure that it remains open.

- Vancouver, British Columbia (BC), and Metro area: On February 12, 2022, several vehicles including a military-style vehicle broke through an RCMP barricade in south Surrey, BC, on their way to the Pacific Highway port of entry. Protesters forced the highway closure at the Canada-U.S. border in Surrey.

In addition, on February 12, 2022, police in Cornwall, Ontario warned of potential border delays and blockages due to protests.

These blockades and protests directly threaten the security of Canada's borders, with the potential to endanger the ability of Canada to manage the flow of goods and people across the border and the safety of CBSA officers and to undermine the trust and coordination between CBSA officials and their American partners. Additional blockades are anticipated. While Ontario's *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act* authorizes persons to provide assistance, it specifically does not compel them to do so. Tow truck operators remain free to decline requests to tow vehicles that were part of the blockades and they have refused to render assistance to the government of Ontario. It was beyond the capacity of the province of Ontario to ensure in a timely manner that tow trucks could be used to clear vehicles. The emergency measures now allow the federal Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness or any other person acting on their behalf to immediately compel individuals to provide and render essential goods and services for the removal, towing or storage of any vehicle or other object that is part of a blockade and provides that reasonable compensation will be payable. Individuals who suffer loss or damage because of actions taken under these Regulations may apply for compensation.

Threats were also made to block railway lines, which would result in significant disruptions. Canada's freight rail industry transports more than \$310 billion worth of goods each year on a network that runs from coast to coast. Canada's freight railways serve customers in almost every part of the Canadian economy: from manufacturing to the agricultural, natural resource, wholesale and retail sectors. In addition, freight railways have Canadian operating revenues of more than \$16 billion a year.

The impact on important trade corridors and the risk to the reputation of Canada as a stable, predictable and reliable location for investment may be jeopardized if disruptions continue. The current federal and provincial financial systems are ill-equipped to mitigate the adverse effects of the economic impact without additional measures. The *Emergency Economic Measures Order* requires a comprehensive list of financial service providers to determine whether any of the property in their possession or control belong to protesters participating in the illegal blockades and to cease dealing with those protesters. Financial service providers who would otherwise be outside federal jurisdiction are subject to the Order. Given the ability to move financial resources between financial service providers without regard to their geographic location or whether they are provincially- or federally-regulated, it is essential that all financial service providers be subject to the Order if protesters are to be prevented from accessing financial services. The importance of

this measure is highlighted by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's recent reporting about the crowdfunding website, GiveSendGo.com, which indicated that the majority of the donations to the protests were made by donors outside of Canada.

Before the new measures, in respect of insurance, provinces would only be able to cancel or suspend policies for vehicles registered in that province. Protestors from different provinces would not be subject to, for example, the Government of Ontario's powers under its declaration of a state of emergency to cancel licenses of vehicles participating in blockades or prohibited assemblies. The emergency measures now require insurance companies to cancel or suspend the insurance of any vehicle or person while that person or vehicle is taking part in a prohibited assembly as defined under the new *Emergency Measures Regulations*.

iii. the adverse effects resulting from the impacts of the blockades on Canada's relationship with its trading partners, including the U.S., that are detrimental to the interests of Canada

The U.S. has expressed concerns related to the economic impacts of blockades at the borders, as well as possible impacts on violent extremist movements. During a call with President Joe Biden on February 11, 2022, the critical importance of resolving access to the Ambassador Bridge and other ports of entry as quickly as possible was discussed, given their role as vital bilateral trade corridors, and as essential to the extensive interconnections between our two countries.

Disruptions at ports of entry have significant impacts on trade with U.S. partners and the already fragile supply chain, and have resulted in temporary closures of manufacturing sites, job loss, and loss of revenues. One week of the Ambassador Bridge blockade alone is estimated to have caused a total economic loss of \$51 million for U.S. working people and businesses in the automotive and transportation industry. Consequently, the protests have been the cause of significant criticism and concern from U.S. political, industry and labour leaders.

The Governor of Michigan has issued several statements expressing her frustration with the ongoing protests and blockade and the damage they are doing to her state and constituents. Similar frustrations have been voiced by the General President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Canada-U.S. Business Association. The blockades and protests are of such concern to the U.S. government that the Department of Homeland Security Secretary has offered its assistance in ending the protests.

More generally, the protests and blockades are eroding confidence in Canada as a place to invest and do business. Politicians in Michigan have already speculated that disruptions in cross border trade may lead them to seek domestic, as opposed to Canadian, suppliers for automotive parts.

iv. the breakdown in the distribution chain and availability of essential goods, services and resources caused by the existing blockades and the risk that this breakdown will continue as blockades continue and increase in number

Canada has a uniquely vulnerable trade and transportation system. Relative to global competitors, Canadian products travel significantly further, through challenging geography and climate conditions. Moreover, trade and transport within Canada, and between Canada and the U.S. is highly integrated.

The closure of, and threats against, crucial ports of entry along the Canada-U.S. border has not only had an adverse impact on Canada's economy, it has also imperiled the welfare of Canadians by disrupting the transport of crucial goods, medical supplies, food, and fuel across the U.S.-Canada border. A failure to keep international crossings open could result in a shortage of crucial medicine, food and fuel.

In addition to the blockades along the border, protesters attempted to impede access to the MacDonald-Cartier International Airport in Ottawa and threatened to blockade railway lines. The result of a railway blockade would be significant. As noted above, Canada's freight rail industry transports more than \$310 billion worth of goods each year on a network that runs from coast to coast. Canada's freight railways serve customers in almost every part of the Canadian economy: from manufacturing, to the agricultural, natural resource, wholesale and retail sectors.

v. the potential for an increase in the level of unrest and violence that would further threaten the safety and security of Canadians

The protests and blockades pose severe risks to public safety. While municipal and provincial authorities have taken decisive action in key affected areas, such as law enforcement activity at the Ambassador Bridge in Windsor, considerable effort was necessary to restore access to the site and will be required to maintain access.

There is significant evidence of illegal activity to date and the situation across the country remains concerning, volatile and unpredictable. The Freedom Convoy could also lead to an increase in the number of individuals who support ideologically motivated violent extremism (IMVE) and the prospect for serious violence. Proponents of IMVE are driven by a range of influences rather than a singular belief system. IMVE radicalization is more often caused by a combination of ideas and grievances resulting in a personalized worldview. The resulting worldview often centres on the willingness to incite, enable or mobilize violence.

On February 14, 2022, the RCMP arrested numerous individuals in Coutts, Alberta associated with a known IMVE group who had been engaged with the protests and seized a cache of firearms with a large quantity of ammunition, which indicates that there are elements within this movement that intend to engage in violence. Four of these individuals were charged with conspiracy to commit murder, in addition to other offences.

Since the convoy began, there has been a significant increase in the number and duration of incidents involving criminality associated with public order events related to anti-public health measures and there have been serious threats of violence assessed to be politically or ideologically motivated. Two bomb threats were made to Vancouver hospitals and numerous suspicious packages containing rhetoric that references the hanging of politicians and potentially noxious substances were sent to offices of Members of Parliament in Nova Scotia. While a link to the convoy has not yet been established in either case, these threats are consistent with an overall uptick in threats made against public officials and health care workers. A number of threats were noted regarding the Nova Scotia-New Brunswick border demonstration set for February 12, 2022, including a call to bring “arms” to respond to police if necessary. An Ottawa tow truck operator reported that he received death threats from protest supporters who mistakenly believed he provided assistance to the police.

The Sûreté du Québec (SQ) has been dealing with multiple threats arising from the protests. In early February, 2022, the SQ was called in to provide protection to the National Assembly in response to the convoy protests in Quebec City. Some individuals associated with the protests had threatened to take up arms and attack the National Assembly. This led to all parties at the National Assembly strongly denouncing all threats of violence. While that protest was not accompanied by violence, the threat has not ended; the protesters have stated that they plan to return on February 19, 2022. At the same time, the SQ is also dealing with threats of protests and blockades along Quebec’s border with New York State. This requires the SQ to deploy resources to establish checkpoints and ensure that crucial ports of entry remain open.

Other incidents which have occurred during the course of the blockades point to efforts by U.S.-based supporters of IMVE to join protests in Canada, or to conduct sympathetic disruptive blockades on the U.S. side of ports of entry. In some cases, individuals were openly carrying weapons. U.S.-based individuals, some openly espousing violent extremist rhetoric, have employed a variety of social media and other methods to express support for the ongoing blockades, to advocate for further disruptions, and to make threats of serious violence against Canadian law enforcement and the Government of Canada.

Several individuals with U.S. status have attempted to enter Canada with the stated purpose of joining the blockades. One high profile individual is known to have openly expressed opposition to COVID-19-related health measures, including vaccine mandates and has attempted to import

materials to Canada for the express purpose of supporting individuals participating in the blockades.

As of February 14, 2022, approximately 500 vehicles, most of them commercial trucks, were parked in Ottawa's downtown core. There have been reports of protesters engaging in hate crimes, breaking into businesses and residences, and threatening law enforcement and Ottawa residents.

Protesters have refused to comply with injunctions covering downtown Ottawa and the Ambassador Bridge and recent legislation enacted by the Ontario Government under the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act* (Ontario Regulation 71/22), which makes it illegal and punishable to block and impede the movement of goods, people and services along critical infrastructure. In Ottawa, the Ottawa Police Service has been unable to enforce the rule of law in the downtown core due to the overwhelming volume of protesters and the Police's ability to respond to other emergencies has been hampered by the flooding of Ottawa's 911 hotline, including by individuals from outside Canada. The occupation of the downtown core has also hindered the ability of emergency medical responders to attend medical emergencies in a timely way and has led to the cancellation of many medical appointments.

The inability of municipal and provincial authorities to enforce the law or control the protests may lead to a further reduction in public confidence in police and other Canadian institutions.

The situation in downtown Ottawa also impedes the proper functioning of the federal government and the ability of federal government officials and other workers to enter their workplaces in the downtown core safely.

Furthermore, the protests jeopardize Canada's ability to fulfil its obligations under the *Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations* as a host of the diplomatic community and pose risks to foreign embassies, their staff and their access to their diplomatic premises.

Conclusion

The ongoing Freedom Convoy 2022 has created a critical, urgent, temporary situation that is national in scope and cannot effectively be dealt with under any other law of Canada. The blockades of the ports of entry have disrupted the transportation of crucial medicine, goods, fuel and food to Canadians and are causing significant adverse effects on Canada's economy, relationship with trading partners and supply chains. These trade disruptions, the increase in criminal activity, the occupation of downtown Ottawa and the threats of violence and presence of firearms at protests – along with the other reasons detailed above – constitute a public order emergency, an emergency that arises from threats to the security of Canada and that is so serious as to be a national emergency. The types of measures set out in the February 14, 2022 *Proclamation Declaring a Public Order Emergency* are necessary in order to supplement

provincial and territorial authorities to address the blockades and occupation and to restore public order, the rule of law and confidence in Canada's institutions. The measures have been carefully tailored such that any potential effects on rights protected under the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* are reasonable and proportionate in the circumstances.

Report to the Houses of Parliament: *Emergencies Act* Consultations

February 16, 2022

Report to the Houses of Parliament: *Emergencies Act* Consultations

Background and the Requirement to Consult

On February 14, 2022, the Governor in Council declared a public order emergency under the *Emergencies Act*. Section 25 of the Act requires the Governor in Council to consult the Lieutenant Governor in Council of each province with respect to a proposal to declare a public order emergency. A report of these consultations must be laid before each House of Parliament within seven sitting days after the declaration is issued, in accordance with section 58 of the Act.

Engagement

Since the crisis began in late January, federal ministers and officials have continuously engaged provinces and territories, municipalities, and law enforcement agencies to assess the situation and to offer the support and assistance of the Government of Canada. Staff in the Prime Minister's Office and in various Minister's offices had ongoing communications with Premiers' offices and related ministers' offices throughout this period. Examples of engagement with provincial, municipal, and international partners include the following:

- There has been regular engagement with the City of Ottawa in relation to requests for federal support. This includes the request from the City of Ottawa for policing services (February 7, 2022 letter to the Prime Minister from the Ottawa Mayor and the Chair of the Ottawa Police Services Board).
 - The Prime Minister spoke to the Mayor of Ottawa on January 31 and February 8, 2022 about the illegal occupation in Ottawa.
 - Trilateral meetings took place on February 7, 8, and 10, 2022 with the President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and Minister of Emergency Preparedness, the Minister of Public Safety, the Mayor of Ottawa, the City Manager of Ottawa, and the Chief of Ottawa Police Services. The Minister also spoke with the Solicitor General of Ontario on February 7, 2022 to discuss the work of the tripartite table.
 - Staff from the Office of the President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and Minister of Emergency Preparedness have been in regular contact with the Office of the Premier of Ontario, as well as the Deputy Mayor of Ottawa.
 - The President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and Minister of Emergency Preparedness also spoke with the President of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police on February 3 and 13, 2022 on support for the Ottawa Police Service.
 - The President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and Minister of Emergency Preparedness also spoke with the President of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities on February 3, 2022 about the situation in Ottawa.
- There has also been regular engagement with municipal and provincial officials concerning the Ambassador Bridge, including on a request for assistance received from the City of Windsor on February 9, 2022.

- The Prime Minister spoke with the Premier of Ontario on February 9, 2022, and the Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Infrastructure and Communities spoke with the Premier of Ontario (February 10 and 11, 2022) regarding measures being taken by the Province in relation to the Ambassador Bridge.
 - The Prime Minister spoke to the Mayor of Windsor on February 10, 2022 about the blockade at the Ambassador Bridge.
 - The Prime Minister spoke with the President of the United States on February 11, 2022. The leaders discussed the critical importance of resolving access to the Ambassador Bridge and other ports of entry as quickly as possible.
 - The Minister of Transport spoke with Ontario's Minister of Transportation on February 9, 2022 about the blockades at border crossings. The Minister also spoke with the Mayor of Windsor on February 11, 2022 concerning the Ambassador Bridge.
 - Staff from the Office of the President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and Minister of Emergency Preparedness and the Office of the Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Infrastructure and Communities have also been in regular contact with the City of Windsor.
- The Minister of Public Safety engaged the Premier of Ontario on February 9, 2022. The Minister has also been in regular contact with the Mayor of Ottawa and the Mayor of Windsor, including through the tripartite discussions. His staff have also engaged with both Mayors' offices. The Office of the Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Infrastructure and Communities engaged the Office of the Minister of Transportation of Ontario on February 7, 2022, and was in regular contact with the Office of the Premier of Ontario.
 - The Office of the Prime Minister has also had ongoing discussions with the Office of the Premier of Ontario regarding the Ottawa, Windsor, and Sarnia blockades in the weeks leading up to the declaration. These conversations made it clear that more federal support was needed.
 - There has been regular engagement with provincial officials concerning the Coutts port of entry, including the Province's request for assistance in relation to tow truck capacity (February 5, 2022 letter to Ministers of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness from the Alberta Minister of Municipal Affairs).
 - The Minister of Public Safety engaged with the Premier of Alberta on February 2 and 9, 2022, and with the Premier and the Acting Minister of Justice and Solicitor General of Alberta on February 7, 2022. The Minister also engaged the Acting Minister of Justice and Solicitor General of Alberta on February 1, 5, and 9, 2022.
 - The Minister of Transport spoke with Alberta's Minister of Transportation on February 5 and 9, 2022.
 - The Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Infrastructure and Communities communicated with the Premier of Alberta on February 10 and 11, 2022.

- Ministers also engaged counterparts in other provinces:
 - The Minister of Transport spoke with Manitoba's Minister of Transportation and Infrastructure on February 12, 2022 concerning the Emerson port of entry.
 - The President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and Minister of Emergency Preparedness spoke with the Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General and Deputy Premier of British Columbia on February 5 and 13, 2022 to discuss protests in Victoria and how the federal government could assist if circumstances required, including mutual emergency legislation.
 - In support of his Cabinet colleagues and on behalf of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Infrastructure and Communities also communicated with the premiers of Nova Scotia (February 12, 2022), New Brunswick (February 12, 2022), Newfoundland and Labrador (February 12, 2022), and British Columbia (February 13, 2022) to ask about the current status and to offer federal support to help the provinces respond to the disruption and blockades.

Federal, provincial, and territorial (FPT) officials have also met on a multilateral and bilateral basis, including the following:

- Public Safety Canada officials shared information on the ongoing situation and the use of authorities. This included:
 - The FPT Crime Prevention and Policing Committee (CPPC) held an ad hoc meeting on February 7, 2022 at the deputy minister level.
 - The FPT CPPC Committee met at the assistant deputy minister level on February 1 and 11, 2022.
 - Discussions took place with assistant deputy ministers from Ontario, Manitoba, and Alberta on February 13, 2022, and with Ontario and Manitoba on February 14, 2022.
- Transport Canada officials gathered and shared information with PT transport ministries on PT tools/actions being considered to manage the convoys, including potential infraction and enforcement regimes under the respective jurisdictions' motor vehicle safety legislation. This included:
 - The ADM-level table of the Council of Ministers Responsible for Transportation and Highway Safety met twice, on February 4 and 8, 2022.
 - Calls took place with Alberta and Ontario on February 5, 2022, with Ontario on February 6 and 7, 2022, and with Alberta on February 7, 2022.

The Government of Canada also engaged Indigenous leaders regarding the blockades. For example, the Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations spoke with the National Chief of the Assembly of First Nations, the President of the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, the President of the Métis National Council, the Grand Chief of Akwesasne, and the Grand Chief of the Manitoba Southern Chief's Organization.

The decisions on next steps and to consult premiers on the *Emergencies Act* was informed by all of the federal ministerial and senior official engagement with provinces since the onset of the crisis.

Consultations on the Emergencies Act with First Ministers

The Prime Minister convened a First Ministers' Meeting on February 14, 2022, to consult premiers on whether to declare a public order emergency under the *Emergencies Act*. The Prime Minister was joined by the Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Infrastructure and Communities, the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, and the Minister of Public Safety. All premiers participated.

The Prime Minister explained why the declaration of a public order emergency might be necessary and formally consulted premiers. The Minister of Justice outlined potential measures the Government of Canada was contemplating to take under the *Emergencies Act* to supplement the measures in the provinces' jurisdiction and respond to the urgent and unprecedented situation. The Prime Minister asked what measures could be supplemented through the *Emergencies Act* by using proportional, time-limited authorities.

Each premier was given the opportunity to provide his/her perspectives on the current situation – both nationally and in their own jurisdiction – and whether a declaration of public order emergency should be issued. A variety of views and perspectives were shared at the meeting. Some premiers indicated support for the proposed measures as necessary to resolve the current situation, noting they would be focused on targeted areas, time-limited, and would be subject to ongoing engagement. Other premiers did not feel the *Emergencies Act* was needed at this time, arguing that provincial and municipal governments have sufficient authority to address the situation in their respective jurisdictions. Some premiers expressed caution that invoking the *Emergencies Act* could escalate the situation.

While the views expressed at the First Ministers' Meeting were shared in confidence, premiers provided their perspectives in public statements following the First Ministers' Meeting.

- The Premier of Ontario said he supports the federal government's decision to provide additional tools to help police resolve the situation in the nation's capital. He said he expressed to the Prime Minister that these measures should be targeted and time-limited.
- The Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador said that he supports invoking the *Emergencies Act* on a time limited basis to bolster the response to deal with unacceptable behaviour within blockades, infringing on the rights of law-abiding Canadians.
- British Columbia's Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General and Deputy Premier also said that the Province supported the use of the *Emergencies Act*, according to media reports.
- The Premier of Quebec said that he opposed the application of the *Emergencies Act* in Quebec, stating that municipal police and the Sûreté du Québec have control of the situation, and arguing that the use of the Act would be divisive.
- The Premier of Alberta tweeted that Alberta's Government is opposed to the invocation of the *Emergencies Act*, arguing that Alberta has all the legal tools and operational resources required to

maintain order. He also expressed concern that invocation of the *Emergencies Act* could escalate a tense situation.

- The Premier of Saskatchewan issued the following tweet: “The illegal blockades must end, but police already have sufficient tools to enforce the law and clear the blockades, as they did over the weekend in Windsor. Therefore, Saskatchewan does not support the Trudeau government invoking the *Emergencies Act*. If the federal government does proceed with this measure, I would hope it would only be invoked in provinces that request it, as the legislation allows.”
- The Premier of Manitoba issued a statement in which she noted that the situation in each province and territory is very different and she is not currently satisfied the *Emergencies Act* should be applied in Manitoba. She said that in her view, the sweeping effects and signals associated with the never-before-used *Emergencies Act* are not constructive in Manitoba, where caution must be taken against overreach and unintended negative consequences.
- The Premier of New Brunswick, the Premier of Nova Scotia, and the Premier of Prince Edward Island have also commented that they do not believe the *Emergencies Act* is necessary in their respective provinces, stating that policing services have sufficient authority to enforce the law.
- The premiers of Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and Nunavut provided feedback during the First Ministers’ Meeting, although have not issued public statements.

During the First Ministers’ Meeting, the Prime Minister emphasized that a final decision had not yet been made, and that the discussion amongst First Ministers would inform the Government of Canada’s decision.

There was further engagement with provinces following the First Ministers’ Meeting and prior to the Government of Canada’s decision to declare a public order emergency on February 14, 2022:

- The Office of the Prime Minister spoke with the Office of the Premier of British Columbia, as Chair of the Council of the Federation, before the Government of Canada’s decision was made on February 14, 2022 to offer briefings to premiers’ offices, and to explain the role of provinces and territories under the *Emergencies Act*.
- The Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Infrastructure and Communities communicated with his Quebec counterpart on the *Emergencies Act*. The Minister of Canadian Heritage and Quebec Lieutenant also connected with Quebec’s Deputy Premier and Minister of Public Safety and Quebec’s Minister of Finance, and officials from the Prime Minister’s Office engaged with the Office of the Premier of Quebec.
- The Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Infrastructure and Communities also engaged the Premier of Ontario and received feedback from the Premier of Saskatchewan.
- The Office of the Prime Minister spoke with the Office of the Premier of Ontario and the Office of the Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador on February 14, 2022 to explain the rationale and implementation of the *Emergencies Act*.

The Prime Minister considered all of the comments shared at the First Ministers' Meeting, as well as the many other sources of information and intelligence. He announced his intention to invoke the *Emergencies Act* with targeted, time-limited measures that would complement provincial and municipal authorities late in the day on February 14, 2022.

On February 15, 2022 the Prime Minister wrote to all premiers, outlining the reasons why the Government of Canada decided to declare a public order emergency and described the types of measures that would be available under the Act. The letter responded to issues raised during the discussion, particularly on whether the declaration of a public order emergency should apply nationally. For example, the letter emphasized that the measures would be applied to targeted areas; that measures would supplement, rather than replace, provincial and municipal authorities; that these are tools that could be employed by police of local jurisdiction, at their discretion; and that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police would be engaged only when requested by local authorities. The letter also emphasized the Government of Canada's strong interest in further engagement and collaboration with provinces and territories on these issues.

Next Steps

Consistent with the *Emergencies Act's* requirements, the Government of Canada is committed to ongoing consultation and collaboration with the provinces and territories to ensure that the federal response complements the efforts of their governments. Ongoing consultation will also be necessary should there be a need to modify or extend existing orders under the *Emergencies Act*.

Supported by their officials, Ministers engaged with their counterparts following the First Ministers' Meeting, and will continue to engage provinces and territories on an ongoing basis. They will be available to quickly respond to specific issues or situations, as they arise. More recent engagement includes:

- The Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada spoke with his Quebec counterpart on February 14, 2022 about the *Emergencies Act*.
- The Minister of Transport spoke with British Columbia's Minister of Transportation and Infrastructure on February 14, 2022 about blockades at border crossings. The Ministers discussed how the *Emergencies Act* can assist law enforcement.
- The Minister of Transport spoke with Nova Scotia's Minister of Public Works on February 15, 2022 and provided an overview of the emergency measures being taken under the *Emergencies Act*.
- On February 15, 2022, representatives from the Justice Minister's Office spoke with the Mayor of Winnipeg about the *Emergencies Act*. In a statement on February 15, 2022, the Mayor said he is grateful the federal government is "taking action to make additional tools available to assist with the quick and peaceful end to the unlawful occupations."
- A briefing for PT Deputy Ministers of Intergovernmental Affairs took place on February 15, 2022. A follow-up meeting is scheduled for February 17, 2022. FPT Deputy Ministers of Intergovernmental Affairs will continue to engage on these issues through regular and ongoing communications.

- A briefing is planned for February 16, 2022 for Assistant Deputy Ministers in provincial and territorial ministries of Public Safety, Transportation, the Solicitor General, and Intergovernmental Affairs.
- Collaboration through policing services will also continue. On February 15, 2022, the Interim Chief of the Ottawa Police Service stated that with new resources from policing partners and tools from both the provincial and federal governments, the Ottawa Police Service believe they now have the resources and power to bring a safe end to this occupation. Ottawa's Deputy Police Chief further commented that there is collaboration on the application of the *Emergencies Act* in Ottawa.
- There will be weekly engagement by the Minister of Public Safety with his provincial and territorial counterparts.

The Government of Canada will continue to gather and assess feedback through these ongoing engagements to assess the orders and regulations under the *Emergencies Act* and to ensure a coordinated and effective response on behalf of Canadians.

Annex:

- Letter from the Prime Minister to premiers

I would like to thank you for the productive conversation we had at the First Ministers' Meeting on February 14, 2022, where we consulted you on the declaration of a public order emergency under the *Emergencies Act*.

I recognize many Canadians, including myself, are frustrated with the pandemic, and with having our lives disrupted for two years. However, while some protestors have participated to demonstrate their fatigue and frustration with public health measures, this is no longer the motivation of many of the participants and organizers. We are seeing activity that is a threat to our democracy and that is undermining the public's trust in our institutions.

The Government of Canada believes firmly in the right to peaceful protest. But as we discussed, the activities taking place across the country have gone well beyond peaceful protest. These are organized events, and the situation is very volatile. While this may have started in Ottawa, we are seeing flare-ups in almost every jurisdiction.

We are facing significant economic disruptions, with the breakdown of supply chains. This is costing Canadians their jobs and undermining our economic and national security, with potentially significant impacts on the health and safety of Canadians. It is affecting Canada's reputation internationally, hurting trade and commerce, and undermining confidence and trust in our institutions.

Given that this situation is escalating, we each have to look at all possible measures to resolve the current challenges as quickly as possible. We believe that we have reached the point where there is a national emergency arising from threats to Canada's security. That is why the Government of Canada has determined it is necessary to take action to protect Canadians and safeguard our economy by declaring a public order emergency under the *Emergencies Act*.

The declaration of a public order emergency serves as authority for Canada to enact measures under paragraph 19(1) of the *Emergencies Act*. During our call, Minister Lametti highlighted six types of temporary, time-limited measures that could be adopted under the *Emergencies Act*:

1. Regulation and prohibition of public assemblies that lead to a breach of the peace other than lawful advocacy, protest, or dissent

What we are seeing in Ottawa and at the Ambassador Bridge are not lawful protests. Examples of measures could include: prohibiting minors from participating in an unlawful activity; prohibiting foreign nationals from entering Canada to participate in an illegal gathering; removing foreign nationals from Canada when appropriate; and adding to the list of offences that qualify as inadmissible criteria for entry into Canada.

2. Designating and securing places where blockades are to be prohibited

This could include geographically limited application at borders, approaches to borders, other critical infrastructure, or the City of Ottawa.

3. Directing persons to render essential services to relieve impacts of blockades on Canada's economy

This could include tow trucks and their drivers, for compensation.

4. Authorizing or directing financial institutions to render essential services to relieve impact of blockades

This could include regulating and prohibiting the use of property to fund or support the blockades.

5. Measures enabling the RCMP to enforce municipal by laws and provincial offences where required, and if asked by local authorities

All measures enacted pursuant to the *Emergencies Act* would be enforceable by municipal and provincial police services; the RCMP can contribute if asked to do so.

6. The imposition of fines or imprisonment for contravention of any order or regulation made under section 19 of the *Emergencies Act*

Our Government recognizes the importance of coordinating with provinces, territories, and municipalities to ensure the safety and security of Canadians. Targeted, time-limited, and proportional measures under the *Emergencies Act* would provide further support to police within your jurisdiction. This is not about displacing provincial or territorial jurisdiction, or superseding measures you have in place. This is about supplementing measures in your jurisdiction with additional legal authorities to give local law enforcement the maximum leverage to be able to uphold the rule of law and deal with the situation we are facing. We are not proposing to have the RCMP or any other authority supplant local law enforcement; rather, we wish to expand the range of tools available to law enforcement at all levels. We want to ensure that the federal response complements the efforts that your governments and municipalities continue to make to bring stability to the nation. The federal government continues to stand by to assist with resource asks, if and when required, to deal with the current situation.

I appreciate the views you shared yesterday on our call and I can assure you that they have been taken into account in the approaches we are taking, and will also inform the consultation report which will be tabled with the motion confirming the declaration. In addition to our discussions to date, briefings and discussions amongst officials in the coming days will also be useful. Consultation and coordination will continue to be essential on implementation which is consistent with the requirements of the *Emergencies Act* for consultations.

I would like to thank you, once again, for the discussion we have had on the *Emergencies Act* and I look forward to continue to get your perspective through this ongoing, consultative process. The federal government will continuously monitor and assess the implementation of the powers and authorities under the *Emergencies Act*, and stands ready to be able to respond to any need that emerges from premiers. The Minister of Public Safety will also have regular updates with his counterparts. Please follow up with me, or with Ministers Lametti, Mendicino, or LeBlanc, should you wish to discuss these matters further.

I am forwarding, for their information, a copy of this letter to David Lametti, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada; Chrystia Freeland, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance; William Sterling Blair,

President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and Minister of Emergency Preparedness; Marco E. L. Mendicino, Minister of Public Safety; and Dominic LeBlanc, Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Infrastructure and Communities.

GOVERNMENT MEMBERS

Liberal Party of Canada



The Honourable Jim Carr
(Winnipeg South Centre, Manitoba)
CHAIR

- Former Minister of Natural Resources
- Former Minister of International Trade



Pam Damoff
(Oakville, North-Burlington, Ontario)

- Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Public Safety
- Former Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Indigenous Services



Paul Chiang
(Markham-Unionville, Ontario)

- MP since 2021
- Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Housing and Diversity and Inclusion



Ron McKinnon
(Coquitlam-Port Coquitlam, B.C.)

- MP since 2015
- Former Member of the Standing Committee on Health, Justice and Human Rights and the Special Committee on COVID-19



Taleeb Noormohamed
(Vancouver Granville, B.C.)

- MP since 2021



Sameer Zuberi
(Saint-Laurent, Québec)

- First elected in 2019
- Former Member of the Standing Committee on Veterans Affairs, Justice and Human Rights and Special Committee on COVID-19

OPPOSITION MEMBERS

Conservative Party of Canada



Raquel Dancho
(Kildonan-St. Paul, Manitoba)
VICE CHAIR

- Public Safety Critic



Dane Lloyd
(Sturgeon River-Parkland, Alberta)

- First elected in 2019



Doug Shipley
(Barrie-Springwater-Oro-Medonte, Ontario)

- First Elected 2019
- Member of SECU since February 2020



Tako Van Popta
(Langley-Aldergrove, British Columbia)

- First elected 2019



Kristina Michaud
(Avignon-La Mitis-Matane-Matapédia, QC)
SECOND VICE-CHAIR

- Public Safety Critic
- First elected 2019



Alastair MacGregor
(Cowichan-Malahat-Langford, B.C.)

- Public Safety Critic
- First elected 2015

NDP

BQ

House of Commons Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security (SECU)

House of Commons Standing Committee on
Public Safety and National Security (SECU)



CHAIR

Name: Hon. Jim Carr
Riding: Winnipeg South Centre
(Manitoba)

Parliamentary Experience:

- MP since 2015

Activities/Experience of Interest to the Portfolio:

- Former Member – Special Committee on the COVID-19 Pandemic
- Former Minister of Natural Resources
- Former Minister of International Trade Diversification

As a native of Winnipeg and resident of Winnipeg South Centre, The Honourable Jim Carr was the founding co-chair of the Winnipeg Poverty Reduction Council and board members of the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, the Canada West Foundation, and the Arthur V. Mauro Centre for Peace and Justice at the University of Manitoba.

He worked as an editorial writer and columnist with the Winnipeg Free Press as well as for CBC Radio. He entered public life in 1988, when he was elected to represent Fort Rouge in the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba and was deputy leader of his party.

Mr. Carr went on to become the founding CEO of the Business Council of Manitoba, where he worked alongside business leaders to address issues critical to Manitobans and Canadians. He was one of the architects of the 'Winnipeg Consensus' process, which brought together Canadian think tanks and energy leaders and informed the Canadian Energy Strategy in 2015.

Upon election in 2015, he was appointed Minister of Natural Resources. In this role, he emphasized the importance of environmental and regulatory systems. In July 2018, he was appointed Minister of International Trade Diversification where he was involved in international trade agreements.

House of Commons Standing Committee on
Public Safety and National Security (SECU)



Name: Paul Chiang
Riding: Markham-Unionville (Ontario)

Parliamentary Experience:

- MP since 2021

Activities/Experience of Interest to the Portfolio:

- Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Housing and Diversity and Inclusion

Born in Karachi, Pakistan from Chinese parents, Paul Chiang immigrated to Toronto in 1976.

Mr. Chiang recently retired from the York Regional Police Sergeant, where he served his community with distinction for 28 years.

He recognizes the importance of representation, equity, and inclusivity. This is what took him to take a leadership role as Sergeant of the Diversity and Cultural Resources Unit. His ability to speak Mandarin, Cantonese, Hubei, Hakka, Urdu, Hindi, and Punjabi allowed him to help forge strong connections with Markham – Unionville’s diverse communities and bridge gaps between local residents and police service agencies.

Mr. Chiang received the Police Exemplary Service medal, for his steadfast service to the community and was nominated by the City of Markham as the recipient of the Queen Diamond Jubilee medal.

House of Commons Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security (SECU)



Name: Pam Damoff
Riding: Oakville North-Burlington, ON

Parliamentary Experience:

- MP since 2015

Activities/Experience of Interest to the Portfolio:

- Member of Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security 2016 to present
- Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Public Safety
- Former Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health and the Minister Indigenous Services

Ms. Damoff has lived in Oakville for over two decades and is a community activist and business professional with over 25 years of corporate experience on Bay Street. Pam served as an Oakville Town Councillor from 2010 to 2015.

In 2019, Ms. Damoff was instrumental in securing \$150 million in federal funding to support the Terry Fox Marathon of Hope Cancer Centre Network, working for over three years with Dr. Victor Ling, fellow Members of Parliament, the Minister of Health and cancer research institutes and hospitals across Canada. Since being re-elected in 2019, she has advocated for support for business, residents, and the community to weather the storm of the pandemic.

She is a proud recipient of the Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal and the Paul Harris Fellow recognition from Rotary International, and the Linda Jones Women's Activist Award from the Oakville District Labour Council for her community service.

She is passionate about many causes including climate change, criminal justice reform and strict firearms safety legislation, reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples, support for persons living with disabilities, women's empowerment, mental health, environmental protection, and cycling and improved cycling infrastructure.

House of Commons Standing Committee on
Public Safety and National Security (SECU)



Name: Taleeb Noormohamed
Riding: Vancouver Granville (British Columbia)

Parliamentary Experience:
• MP since 2021

Activities/Experience of Interest to the Portfolio:

Mr. Noormohamed served as a senior official in the federal government from 2002 to 2007, which included establishing the Cross-Cultural Roundtable on Security.

He then served as Director of the Air India Review Secretariat and Special Advisor to the Hon. Bob Rae. In 2018, he was appointed to the Board of Directors for the Canadian Air Transport Security Authority (CATSA).

He served as a Vice President at HomeAway (now Expedia), and then as Chief Growth Officer at Farfetch.

He began volunteering at Vancouver's Covenant House in 2001 where he established a mentorship program for at-risk youth. In 2003, he joined the Board of Directors on which he served until 2012.

Mr. Noormohamed's commitment to volunteerism and community development was recognized in 2007, when he was awarded the "Governor General's Caring Canadian" Award, and again in 2013, when he was awarded the Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal. He earned a Bachelor of Arts from Princeton University, a Master's degree in International Education Policy from Harvard University and attended Oxford University for his doctoral studies.

House of Commons Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security (SECU)



Name: Sameer Zuberi
Riding: Pierrefonds-Dollard (Quebec)

Parliamentary Experience:
• MP since 2019

Activities/Experience of Interest to the Portfolio:
• Former Member of the Standing Committee on Veterans Affairs, Justice and Human Rights and Special Committee on COVID-19

Sameer Zuberi has been serving the people of Pierrefonds--Dollard as their Member of Parliament since being first elected in 2019. Born and raised in Montreal, he has worked to build bridges and promote dialogue between Canada's diverse communities. Among other things, her has worked tirelessly as a Member of Parliament to promote diversity and inclusion and human rights.

Over the past 18 years, he has been at the forefront of protecting minority groups' Charter rights. Prior to being elected , he worked at McGill University's Faculty of Medicine. While at the university, he promoted the diversity and inclusion of Black students, Indigenous learners, students from lower socioeconomic backgrounds, and learners from rural areas of Québec. He has also worked professionally as a legal researcher, as an educator, in media relations, and in human rights.

Mr. Noormohamed has a long history of public service and community involvement. He was a member of the Senate of McGill University; and served on the boards of a West Island poverty relief organization, a legal association, as well as the Conseil interculturel de Montréal, an advisory body to the City of Montreal. Between 1997 and 2002, he served in the Black Watch, a Canadian Forces Reserves unit, and provided relief to fellow Canadians during the 1998 Ice Storm.

Mr. Noormohamed holds degrees in law from the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) and in mathematics from Concordia University.

House of Commons Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security (SECU)



Name: Ron McKinnon
Riding: Coquitlam-Port Coquitlam (British Columbia)

Parliamentary Experience:

- MP since 2015

Activities/Experience of Interest to the Portfolio:

- Former Member of the Standing Committee on Health, Justice and Human Rights and the Special Committee on COVID-19

As a long-time resident of Port Coquitlam, Mr. McKinnon is a proud community advocate, from serving on the Evergreen Cultural Centre board, to working with Amnesty International.

Through his annual Community Champions program, he celebrates the leaders in his riding that are helping to build a better Coquitlam-Port Coquitlam.

Recognizing that British Columbia is seized by an opioid crisis, he introduced a Private Members Bill, the Good Samaritan Drug Overdose Act. His legislation became law in May 2017 after receiving unanimous all-party support in both the House of Commons and Senate.

Prior to his election, he was a successful business owner and computer systems analyst for major firms in Canada, the US, and overseas. In the 1970s, he worked as a meteorological technician for Environment Canada's Atmospheric Environment Service.

Ron has a Bachelor of Science from the University of Alberta and an honours diploma in Computer Technology from the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology.

House of Commons Standing Committee on
Public Safety and National Security (SECU)



VICE CHAIR

Name: Raquel Dancho
Riding: Kildonan-St. Paul (Manitoba)

Parliamentary Experience:

- Elected in 2019

Activities/Experience of Interest to the Portfolio:

- Public Safety Critic
- Former Vice-Chair – Standing Committee on Human Resources, Skills and Social Development and the Status of Persons with Disabilities
- Former Vice-Chair – Standing Committee on Citizenship and Immigration
- Former Member – Special Committee on the COVID-19 Pandemic

Born and raised in Beausejour, Manitoba, Ms. Dancho was educated at McGill University in Montreal. She has a unique perspective on the different dynamics of rural, urban, eastern and western Canada.

Most recently she has been critic for Future Workforce Development and Disability Inclusion and has served on three House of Commons Committees addressing issues affecting women, immigration, and social development.

Ms. Dancho was recognized by Maclean's annual Parliamentarians of the Year Awards as a finalist in the Rising Star category.

House of Commons Standing Committee on
Public Safety and National Security (SECU)



Name: Dane Lloyd
Riding: Sturgeon River-Parkland (Alberta)

Parliamentary Experience:

- Election in 2017

Activities/Experience of Interest to the Portfolio:

- Chamber interventions include topics of flooding in BC, protection of health care workers and COVID-19

Mr. Lloyd is a graduated from Trinity Western University with a degree in History and Political Studies in 2013.

A former Parliamentary Advisor to St. Albert-Edmonton MP Michael Cooper, he previously worked for the Honourable Ed Fast, former Minister of International Trade, and worked under the Honourable Jason Kenney at the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

He currently holds a commission as an infantry officer in the Canadian Armed Forces Reserves.

House of Commons Standing Committee on
Public Safety and National Security (SECU)



Name: Doug Shipley
Riding: Barrie-Springwater-Oro-Medonte
(Ontario)

Parliamentary Experience:

- First elected in 2019

Activities/Experience of Interest to the Portfolio:

- Former Member of the Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security (Feb-Aug 2020)
- Former Member of the Special Committee on COVID-19

Prior to being elected as Member of Parliament, Mr. Shipley was elected to the City of Barrie council for three consecutive terms. While serving as Councillor for Ward 3, he gained a great deal of experience as Chair of Finance and Corporate Services, Chair of Infrastructure, Investment and Development Services Committee, and Deputy Chair of the Barrie Police Services Board. He also sat on several committees, including the Barrie and Area Physician Recruitment Task Force.

Mr. Shipley has successfully owned and operated a small business for over 20 years. He has been selected to serve on the Standing Committee on Transport, Infrastructure and Communities and previously served on the Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security.

House of Commons Standing Committee on
Public Safety and National Security (SECU)



Name: Tako Van Popta
Riding: Langley-Aldergrove, BC

Parliamentary Experience:

- First elected on October 21, 2019

Activities/Experience of Interest to the Portfolio:

- Former Member of the Special Committee on Covid-19

Mr. Van Popta received his undergraduate degree from Trinity Western University and attended the University of British Columbia to obtain his law degree. He articulated at McQuarrie Hunter LLP and worked with the firm for over 30 years becoming a managing partner and overseeing the growth that would lead McQuarrie Hunter to become the largest law firm in the South Fraser River. He has a keen interest in business development and urban planning, having served as a Director on the Surrey Board of Trade and the Downtown Surrey Business Improvement Association.

Mr. Van Popta served two terms on the Board of Directors of Langley Memorial Hospital from 1990 to 1998. He also spent over 10 years volunteering at Elim Housing Society, an aging senior campus with offices in Surrey and in Chilliwack. As Chairman of the Board, he helped define the long-term vision that would transform Elim Village into a senior care facility that will help more seniors live in independent and supportive living communities.

House of Commons Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security (SECU)



VICE-CHAIR

Name: Kristina Michaud

Riding: Avignon-La Mitis-Matane-Matapédia, QC

Parliamentary Experience:

- First elected on October 21, 2019
- Former Member of the Special Committee on COVID-19

Originally from Matapédienne, Kristina Michaud studied at the Cégep de Rimouski and then at Université Laval where she obtained a bachelor's degree in International Studies and Modern Languages and where she undertook a master's degree in International Relations. In November 2018, she served as a political advisor in the cabinet of The Member for Matane-Matapédia and interim leader of the Parti Québécois, Pascal Bérubé.

She was the youngest person elected to the House of Commons in Quebec and the first woman to represent her riding.

In addition to being appointed Bloc Québécois critic for Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, she is also Critic for Climate Change and Youth.

House of Commons Standing Committee on
Public Safety and National Security (SECU)



Name: Alistair MacGregor
Riding: Cowichen-Malahat-Langford, British Columbia

Parliamentary Experience:

- MP Since 2015

Activities/Experience of Interest to the Portfolio:

- Former Member of the Special Committee on Medical Assistance in Dying, Agriculture and Agri-Food, Justice and Human Rights and Scrutiny of Regulations
- Former NDP Critic for Agriculture and Rural Economic Development
- Former Deputy Critic for Justice and Human Rights

Alistair MacGregor was born in Victoria, British Columbia and raised in Duncan where he attended Cowichan Secondary School. While working summers as a tree planter, he graduated from University of Victoria in 2003 with Bachelor of Arts, and subsequently from Royal Roads University in 2008 with a Masters of Arts with a focus in professional communication. In 2007 he had moved to Duncan where he began working as the constituency assistant to Member of Parliament Jean Crowder.

On January 31, 2018, MacGregor was named the NDP's critic for Agriculture and Agri-food, and serves as the vice-chair of the parliamentary standing committee on Agriculture and Agri-food.